

Auto Convention Endorses FDR for Fourth Term

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Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

★ 1 Star Edition

Vol. XX, No. 240

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1943

Registered as second-class matter May 6, 1942 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

(8 Pages) Price 5 Cents

DNIEPER CROSSED, NEVEL TAKEN; REPULSE NAZI ATTACKS IN ITALY

Auto Convention Backs Fourth Term

By George Morris
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Calling for an "aggressive effort" by the Administration against reactionaries, the United Automobile Workers—America's million-strong union—today called upon the membership to mobilize full resources for a fourth term for President Roosevelt and re-election of Vice-President Henry Wallace.

**Final Registration
Is 1,750,342—
18% Drop from '42**

The final registration figure for New York City is 1,750,342, a decline of nearly 400,000, or better than 18 per cent, from 1942.

Compared with the last "off-year" election, in 1939, this year's registration turnout is off about 315,000. It is unanimously agreed that the unprecedented registration campaign carried on by the city CIO and its community councils is the major reason for the decline not being greater.

This is an important factor in assessing the results of registration.

CIO DRIVE CITED
Thus, while the low figure is considered unfavorable to the chances of election of L. General Haskell, the Democratic-ALP candidate for Lt. Governor who recently received President Roosevelt's blessings, it may be offset by the fact that the CIO-influenced vote will be considerably larger in proportion to the total than usual, and that vote is a Haskell vote.

Much will depend on the ability of the CIO to get a big turnout of the registrants on Election Day. Ordinarily, about 10 per cent of those who register don't show up at the polls in November.

B'KLYN FIGURES
Figures by counties indicate that there will definitely be six councilmen elected in Brooklyn, with an outside chance of seven. Total in the county was 608,273. Since only about 75 per cent of those who register customarily cast valid ballots for City Council, this would mean that 452,000 would vote for City Council, which is 48,000 short of the number needed for seven councilmen.

If the number of valid ballots cast can be raised to 500,000 or 103,000 less than the number registered, then seven will be elected. This is a key problem for supporters of Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Communist leader, whose re-election may depend on the larger turnout at the polls.

In Manhattan, the total registration was 404,930. With 350,000 valid council votes needed to elect five councilmen, the chances are that only four will be chosen unless there is an amazingly high turnout Nov. 2. The election of such councilmen candidates as Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., prominent Negro Communist leader, and Eugene P. Connolly, progressive American Labor Party chief, may depend on such an amazing turnout, though either one has a chance if four councilmen are chosen.

In the Bronx, the 346,708 registered makes three councilmen certain, with a good possibility of four. Since 276,000 councilman votes are needed to elect four, there is a margin of nearly 70,000, or 20 per cent of the total registration, above the necessary amount. Labor candidate Michael Quinn is conceded a good chance of victory if that fourth councilman is included.

A similar situation in Queens, where 351,407 registered, opens the door to the possibility of electing American Laborite Joseph A. Donnelly to the City Council.

Following is a recapitulation of the city registration by boroughs:

Borough	1942	1943	1942
Manhattan	464,528	368,375	98,153
Bronx	346,708	285,917	60,791
Brooklyn	608,273	452,000	156,273
Queens	351,407	276,551	74,856
Richmond	43,972	35,612	8,360
Totals	1,750,342	1,358,255	392,087

Unanimous AFL Vote Re-Admits Machinists Union

By Louis F. Budenz
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 7.—Swelling the claimed paid-up membership of the American Federation of Labor to 6,500,000 the International Association of Machinists today withdrew its previous announcement of withdrawal from the AFL and its delegates were unanimously seated in this 83rd convention of that organization.

An enthusiastic ovation from the crowded Hotel Statler ballroom greeted Secretary-Treasurer George Meany as he read a "supplemental report of the executive council" advising the convention that the National Officers of the Machinists had written the AFL to the above effect.

In addition to the letter, Mr. Meany told the convention, "We wish to report that the International Association of Machinists has paid its per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor up to and including September, 1943."

The report thereupon recommended the seating of the delegates of the IAM and upon motion of M. A. Hutcheson, son of William D. Hutcheson, the recommendation was unanimously adopted. There was much comment among the delegates at the fact that the motion came from the carpenters' delegation, since Hutcheson has been the bitter enemy of the Machinists and has blocked their jurisdictional claims. It was this dispute which led immediately to the referendum under which the IAM withdrew from the AFL.

5,564,141 MEMBERS
Further enthusiasm was evoked from the delegates when Meany added an amendment to the records of the convention, increasing the paid-up membership of the Federation to 5,564,141 as of Aug. 31, as a result of the payment of the Machinists' per capita tax.

The enthusiasm which was aroused by these announcements was but more evidence of the genuine desire for labor unity which exists among the overwhelming majority of the delegates. From the

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Allied Sub Sinks Ship Off Japan

(By United Press)

An Allied submarine, almost certainly American, slipped through narrow, heavily-guarded waters west of Japan Tuesday in the deepest penetration of the war and sank a Japanese passenger vessel with a possible loss of 544 lives.

An examination before trial in the case of May A. Quinn, a Brooklyn teacher, accused by 14 fellow-teachers of subversive propaganda in the classroom, began yesterday at the Municipal Building in Brooklyn.

Miss Quinn, a teacher of civics and history in P. S. 27, Brooklyn, is suing 14 teachers in the same school for \$150,000 charging that a statement about her classroom activities submitted by these teachers to their principal had libeled her.

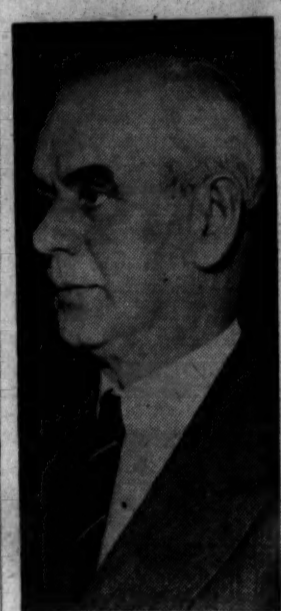
Attorneys from both sides battled it out yesterday in preparation for trial on the libel action brought by Miss Quinn before a referee, scheduled for some time next week. The referee, drawn from a panel of retired Supreme Court judges, will be named by Judge James T. Hallinan.

The hearing yesterday consisted of vigorous questioning of Miss Quinn by Louis S. Posner, attorney for the 14 teachers accused in the libel suit.

Mr. Posner showed that Miss Quinn recited to her class dictation material from an anti-Semitic "First American" leaflet. The witness said that she had originally prepared the material from a book by Stewart H. Holbrook entitled "None More Courageous," the story of American war heroes, but that she had "forgotten" to bring her notes to class. A fellow-teacher, Miss Katherine A. O'Brien, obligingly provided her with "similar" material. This material, it has been revealed, bore a striking similarity to the "First American" leaflet which was then being widely circulated by Coughlinite propagandists. The original complaint against Miss Quinn was made by several of her own students.

The libel suit against the 14

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PHILIP MURRAY

Murray Assails Inequitable Tax

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—As sales tax advocates appeared to be picking up strength, CIO President Philip Murray blasted the proposals designed to put the burden of raising additional revenue on low-income workers.

In a letter to Rep. Robert Doughton, chairman of the committee, Murray bluntly challenged the prevalent theory that there is "excess spending money" in the hands of the nation's low-income groups. Murray declared that "five million men and women of the CIO are ready to pay their proper share of the tax bill they know we must meet in order to carry on the offensive against our enemies."

But, he added, CIO members are also "anxious that the tax program as finally worked out shall be of real aid to our victory, which cannot be achieved by laying an undue share of the burden on the low-income people."

"There are features of the Treasury program that merit approval. There is much room in it for expansion and improvement to bring out the full mobilization of all our resources in the war of survival against the Axis."

ASKS CHANCE TO TESTIFY

Murray asked Doughton for an opportunity for himself and for representatives of CIO affiliated unions to testify.

He said that he wanted to discuss the effect of taxes on the nation's war workers and on production. It was understood that the CIO was hoping for at least two or three days time before the Ways and Means Committee to show that taxes on the lower brackets are already beginning to undermine the standards of living of many workers.

One possibility being discussed in CIO circles is for a delegation of representatives to come down

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Full Delivery of Milk Tomorrow

(By United Press)

Milk deliveries are expected to be resumed by the Sheffield Farms Co. tomorrow morning, announced Theodore W. Wheel, regional chairman of the National War Labor Board yesterday afternoon.

The Borden Co. resumed deliveries yesterday.

Mr. Wheel gave reporters copies of a letter he had written the Sheffield firm, saying that Unit 3, Local 584 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters informed him that its members were ready to return to work at once.

Sheffield drivers say they tried to go to work yesterday but the company had no milk for them.

Warships Pound Enemy as Drive To Rome Goes on

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 7 (UP).

—Battling desperately to head off an Eighth Army thrust toward Rome, the Germans have hurled a full tank division into counter-attacks against the Allies' new Adriatic bridgehead at Termoli but the enemy has been beaten back with the help of naval bombardment, Allied dispatches said today.

Advancing close to the Nazi Volturno River line on the opposite end of the Italian Front, Fifth Army troops have been slowed by floods in the low country north of Naples. Yesterday's report that the Volturno had been crossed was an error, headquarters said, due to confusion with the previously reported crossing of the tributary Calore River to the east.

(Dispatches to London said that in mopping up operations the Fifth Army had occupied Positano, Quindici, Vico, Amalfi and Marano, all in the coastal sector between Aversa and Naples.)

As the Nazis shuffled their five Central Italy divisions frantically in an effort to secure a line from Termoli to the Tyrrhenian eight miles north of Naples, Allied fliers raked their columns constantly, destroying a total of 250 vehicles in two days. In another powerful blow at rear communications, flying Fortresses flew a 1,200-mile round-trip from North Africa to blast the road junction of Mestre, 10 miles west of Venice, for the first time. (The Admiralty announced in London that British submarines had sunk six German vessels and damaged two in new Mediterranean operations.)

The focal point of the battle for Rome had shifted to the east coast as the Eighth Army's seaborne landings at Termoli opened two new offensive possibilities:

(1) A further drive of 55 miles up the east coast to Pescara, terminus of the main east-west road to Rome.

(2) A push inland to squeeze the Germans in a pincer-cracker assisted by the Fifth Army.

BRITISH CONTINUE RESISTANCE ON COO

CAIRO, Oct. 7 (UP).—British resistance continues on Coo in the Dodecanese off the Turkish coast, although the Germans have captured the island and the island's principal city, it was announced officially today.

With Coo, the island's main city, on the northeastern tip, in enemy hands, it was presumed that the defenders had retreated to the mountainous interior in a fighting withdrawal.

RAF planes hammered the German base at Rhodes, southeast of Coo, harassing the German supplies for their newly launched insular campaign.

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Gen. Clark Thanks His Men



Yank infantrymen hear their General, Mark W. Clark, express his thanks to them for their fine work in mopping up the Nazis at Salerno.

U. S. Signal Corps Radiophoto

Adriatic Superiority Held by Allies

By K. Hofman
(From Red Star)

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Oct. 7.—The capture of the ports of Taranto, Brindisi, and Bari by Allied troops places the whole of the Adriatic under the control of the Allied navy, since the occupation of Foggia gives them access to the entire network of big airdromes around it.

The Allied bomber force is now in a position to strike massed blows at the military targets and communications in the Balkans as well as in southern Germany.

Germany lacks naval forces to defend the ports and bases in the Adriatic and Aegean Seas. Allied sea and air superiority is of decisive importance.

The occupation of Naples is an important factor in the realization of Allied plans. With the capture of the enemy's Neapolitan defense zone the Allies will be able to ensure their communications between the eastern and western shores of Italy, the main prerequisite for further Allied operations in Italy and preparations for an invasion of the Balkans.

The efforts of the German command are now directed at preventing the Allies from developing decisive offensive operations in the Balkan theater. Herein lies the essence of the measures being carried out by the Germans, especially those directed at strengthening their positions in the Adriatic.

Hitler is trying to solve this task by mobilizing the maximum number

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Red Army Opens Leningrad Drive, Captures Taman

LONDON, Oct. 7 (UP).—

The Soviet-German Front flamed into action today from Leningrad to the Caucasus, with Red Army troops forcing the Dnieper at three points, taking the last strongholds of the enemy's Kuban bridgehead, capturing the vital rail junction of Nevel, north of Vitebsk, announced by Marshal Premier Joseph Stalin in an Order of the Day, and opening a new drive to complete the liberation of Leningrad.

The new Soviet drives in the north, apparently aimed at the Baltic States and Poland, put the Red Army only 67 miles east of the vulnerable Latvian border.

After days of relative inactivity—a pause necessary for bringing up reserves, a Moscow communique said—the Soviets ripped into German defenses north of Kiev, south of Pereyaslav and southeast of Kremenchuk, sending troops across to the west bank of the Dnieper where enemy counterattacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the Nazis.

Thus the Dnieper line, which Adolf Hitler had ordered his troops to hold at all costs, was split wide open at three places and, Moscow reported, "our troops are widening their operational areas step by step."

CROSS DNIEPER

The exact location of the bridgeheads were not given in Moscow's operational communique. The Germans have reported crossings of the Dnieper by Soviet troops in the Pripiet River area, 48 miles north of Kiev, and have reported heavy fighting elsewhere for bridgeheads. The crossing south of Pereyaslav was made some 50 miles southeast of Kiev and the bridgehead carved southeast of Kremenchuk was about 160 miles southeast of Kiev.

Southwest of Vitebsk Luki, the Soviets broke through German defenses on a 15½ mile front and drove an equal distance through the enemy lines to take Nevel, a controlling point on the Leningrad-Vitebsk-Odessa rail line and another railroad running from Warsaw and Polotsk to connect with the Leningrad-Moscow route.

CAPTURE NEVEL

The lightning capture of Nevel drove a wedge between the German forces on the Central sector and those on the Northern Front and severed the last enemy supply line west of Minsk. Great German concentrations on the Leningrad Front thus were cut off from their southern supply bases at Vitebsk, Orsha and Mogilev and military observers believed Nevel's capture might signalize the long-awaited Soviet drive

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Argentine Recalls Envoy Here

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (UP).—Veteran Argentine Ambassador Felipe A. Esplá was recalled by his government today and the State Department announced simultaneously that while it was returning U. S. Ambassador Norman Armour to Buenos Aires it still believed Argentina has failed to live up to her inter-American commitments.

The developments came just one month after Secretary of State Cordell Hull bluntly accused Argentina of giving aid and comfort to the Axis powers by maintaining diplomatic relations with them. He also charged Argentina with failing to do her share in defense of the Western Hemisphere and with letting her sister American Republics down.

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Santos, Puerto Rico C. P. Leader, Tells 'Daily' of Independence Aim

By James S. Allen

It was not too many years ago in Puerto Rico that any manifestation of pro-independence sentiment was sufficient cause for loss of job, persecution and jail.

Today the independence issue has become the very center of all political life. It is at the heart of the life-and-death economic problems which face the Puerto Rican people. That is the indelible impression gained from a long talk with Juan Santos Rivera, President of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico, who is now visiting New York.

Juan Santos comes from the bosom of his people. His own upbringing and life of struggle, have

instilled in him the troubles and aspirations of the common folk. His Communist understanding, provides him with the added gift of understanding at one and the same time the complex problems of his people in a world at war for liberty and the internal realities of his country.

Born of a carpenter-father and a peasant-mother, he knew from birth the hardships of a colonial people can know. Schooled up to the fifth grade, he turned to his father's craft at the age of ten. He soon joined the Union of Carpenters, affiliated with the Federación Libre, led by the Socialists. By 1932, when he was 29 years old, he was ready

to join one of the numerous Communist groups, the immediate precursors of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico which was organized at its first Congress on Sept. 23, 1934.

Thus, Juan Santos is in a position to know at first hand the real meaning of colonialism as it affects the mass of his people. He also can appreciate the full significance of fascism, the excrement of the most rapacious type of imperialism.

In my conversation with him I was eager first of all to obtain a clear picture of how the issue of

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Our Task Force Attacks Wake

By a Veteran Commander

HARDLY had the ink dried on our list of probable targets for offensive action in the Pacific when the news came through that a powerful U. S. naval task force had attacked and blasted the enemy base on Wake Island. No details are yet available. Thus the conference of the three admirals in Honolulu is already bearing fruit.

On the War Fronts

At the other end of the Pacific Chinese troops have started a local counter-drive against the Japanese on the Lower Yangtze.

In New Guinea Australian troops of MacArthur's command are rapidly driving toward Madang and are already menacing its outpost—Bogadjim.

Thus, at least in the Pacific, some vestiges of coalition strategy are becoming apparent. It is to be hoped that the same symptoms will become apparent in the European theatre.

ALLED troops have made some important advances on the Naples-Termini front. However, the Germans are reported to have shifted some of their armor west and are striking back hard at Montgomery's right flank. It is clear that the Germans are not so much apprehensive of their left along the west coast where General Clark is advancing, as they are of their right which might at any moment be outflanked by another amphibious stab like the one at Termini.

Across the Adriatic the Army of Liberation which had occupied Fiume and Split in mid-September in anticipation of an Allied landing, had to give up these ports. This was really a case of not "too little and too late," but of "nothing at all in time." The Army of Liberation, generally speaking, has spread its forces to the periphery of the borders of Italy, Austria and Hungary and is concentrating on the cutting of Axis communications between the interior of Yugoslavia and these countries.

Having been disappointed by Allied help for which they had cleared the ports on the Adriatic, they are now trying at least to prevent the enemy from increasing his forces in the theatre of partisan action.

In the Aegean the British garrison of Kos continues to resist, although the Germans seem to have captured the airfield and the capital. However, this is only a local and temporary setback which will not affect the campaign in the Mediterranean much.

ON THE Eastern Front the temporary lull seems to continue with the mystery of the "Soviet trans-Dnieper bridgeheads" still unsolved. The Germans claim that the Red Army has three such bridgeheads, but the Soviet command keeps mum about it. At present the Red Army is busy improving its position tactically which, in view of the flooding of the countryside due to the autumn rains is a big job in itself.

An army at this time of the year over there has its hands full just keeping out of water.

Adriatic Superiority Held by Allies

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ber of troops of his vassals. In this respect the decision of the German command to occupy the Yugoslav ports in the Adriatic with Croat troops can be regarded as a kind of testing of forces.

At the same time the German command considers the disarming of the Italian troops stationed on the coast as a quick and easy way of receiving weapons for the Croat and Bulgarian armies with which to replace the Italian troops.

That is why Hitler hastened to "present" Dalmatia to Croatia and permitted the puppet Pavelitch immediately to annex it to his "Croat Kingdom."

Hitler thus hoped to kill two birds with one stone—disarm the Italians and entrench on the coast. But the German command failed to take into account the fact that it would have to conduct a stubborn battle for the Italian units and their weapons against the Yugoslav partisans who have become a big military factor in the Balkans.

The partisan units, hitherto operating mainly in the mountainous districts of Yugoslavia, have entrenched on the coast and gained possession of practically all of the ports of Dalmatia including Susak. They have also captured a number of islands off the coast.

Approximately one-third of the territory of Yugoslavia and half of the Adriatic coast is controlled by the partisans who have also entrenched in a number of important districts of Slovenia, Bosnia and Montenegro right up to the north-eastern border of Albania.

Thanks to this the partisans have prevented Bulgarian troops from joining the German units dispatched from Greece to the central and southern districts of Albania. The partisans would be scoring even greater successes if they would not have to use part of their forces in the struggle against the "Chetniks" of Mikhailovitch.

STRUGGLE TENSE

Also more extensive and timely aid from the Allies could render the war efforts of the partisans more effective. The absence of this support explains the fact that the partisans were unable to hold the port of Split and prevent the Germans from occupying Corfu.

Today the struggle for the Yugoslav ports is growing ever more tense. The Hitlerites are feverishly reinforcing their Croat army, which has decided to bring up to 12 or 15 divisions. At the same time the Nazis are bringing strong pressure on Hungary to supply troops to

support the Croat and Bulgarian units.

On the instructions of Berlin the Croat press has started a campaign for the redrawing of the map of Yugoslavia, insisting in particular that the Yugoslav region of Backa, occupied by Hungary, be handed over to Croatia.

Hitler has also promised his puppets in Belgrade to return part of the occupied territory of Yugoslavia if they will supply Germany with the necessary number of soldiers.

BALKAN CAMPAIGN

On Sept. 20, the Berlin radio announced that "the question has come up of returning to Serbia the territories annexed by Italy." The Nazi radio naturally makes no mention of the fact that these very same territories were earlier promised Pavelitch.

Hitler resorts to this double game whenever it is a question of pumping cannon fodder out of the Balkan vassal countries. It suffices to remember what he did to the map of Transylvania when he got both Hungary and Rumania to supply him with divisions.

The new element in the game is that along with Yugoslavia, which Hitler formerly divided between his vassals, he is now bartering Greece and Albania.

The Germans now assure the Greeks that all their misfortunes are the result of the "insatiable greed" of the Italians.

"All that Germany desires," writes the Voelkischer Beobachter, "is the rebirth of a free and independent Hellas."

At the same time Berlin proposes that Bulgaria occupy new districts in the northwestern part of the "independent Hellas" and also the whole of Albania whose "independence" (from Italy) was announced by the commander of the German forces in the Balkans.

All these maneuvers show that the German plans of defense for the Adriatic and Aegean coasts, as well as of the whole peninsula, are based on the extensive use of vassal troops.

The Germans on the defensive want to repeat in the Balkans their strategy of the First World War, a strategy which did not save them in 1918.

The defeat of the German army on the western front, that is, on the main front, will seal the outcome of the campaign in the Balkans.



Crowds Hail Release of Argentine Unionist

An Interview With Puerto Rico Leader

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Independence now presents itself to his people, and how various political and class groupings approach the question.

INDEPENDENCE SENTIMENT

The main impression is that a great wave of pro-independence sentiment is welling up from the people, under the impulses of the anti-fascist war, and the general upsurge of the independence movement throughout the world, the forcible influence of which is acknowledged in the program set forth by Britain and America in the Atlantic Charter.

It also arises in connection with the sharpened economic issue, the need to solve the pressing economic problems of a country enslaved to monopolistic sugar production.

As Juan Santos puts it, the severe economic troubles of the country, which have been intensified by the needs of the war, cannot be solved within the framework of the colonial economy. Both the colonial political status and the colonial economy must be ended.

BIG BUSINESS OPPOSITION

The main opposition to independence arises from the big landowners associated with the sugar centrals, which are controlled largely by U. S. big business. This group of Puerto Ricans constitutes the most powerful sector of the national bourgeoisie. They enjoy the benefits of a favored market in the United States and are the chief recipients of the agricultural aid funds of the U. S. government.

They constitute also the core of the group which stands for Statehood, as a permanent solution of the political problem. The Statehood people were among the supporters of the "end of colonial status" resolution which was passed by the Insular Legislature last winter for they saw in it a double opportunity.

Their first objective was to cause political embarrassment to the Roosevelt Administration and Governor Tugwell, whose progressive economic reform measures are being fought tooth-and-nail by the Puerto Rican monopoly interests.

Their second aim was to force a plebiscite on the independence question, feeling certain that through their powerful position in the Insular Legislature they could force a decision for Statehood, and thus put the democratic independence movement to sleep for years.

PEOPLE PRESS ISSUE

However, the resolution calling for an end to the colonial status had an effect upon Puerto Rican political life not foreseen by the gentlemen of the sugar monopoly.

The forces for independence, deeply rooted in the people and which were only temporarily driven beneath the surface by the persecution of the Nationalist leaders under Governor Winship's administration, sprang to life with a new vigor. For the resolution placed the question of independence as a first order of the day before the whole nation.

The change which has taken place in the brief period which elapsed since the action of the Legislature is illustrated by the pro-independence Congress of August. Here all groups, parties, tendencies and elements favoring independence gathered together for the first time to create a non-partisan united front.

Almost 2,000 officials' delegates participated, among them spokesmen and members of the trade unions, the municipalities the peasant organizations, a number of parties, as well as outstanding leaders, such as Geigel Polanco, labor leader in the Legislature of the majority Popular Democratic Party.

DEFEAT 'NEUTRALITY' BLOC

Juan Santos, who was one of the four official Communist Party representatives at the Congress, told of the short but decisive fight which occurred on the question of the attitude toward the war. A very small minority, some obviously under Palanca influence and others out of confused anti-imperialist motives, urged that the Congress take a "neutral" stand towards the war, and indicate willingness to terms with whichever side wins.

This position was defeated overwhelmingly. The Congress took an unequivocal stand in support of the United Nations, and linked the cause of Puerto Rican independence with the aims of the anti-fascist war.

Juan Santos took special pains to point out those sentences in the "Declaration of Independence" passed by the Congress:

"The people of Puerto Rico claim their right to sovereignty in terms of friendship and brotherhood with the people of the United States."

"The people of Puerto Rico are confident that the Congress of the United States which has already, in the cases of Cuba and the Philippines, fulfilled its obligations under the Treaty of Paris, will take the same action in the case of Puerto Rico, and, inspired by the principles that democracy has the duty to be the creator of

democracy, will without further delay recognize the independence of our Island."

UNITY FORGES AHEAD

"Thus," commented Santos, "a united Puerto Rican nation is coming into being after so many years of oppression and forced slumber."

The banner carried aloft by men like Pedro Albizu Campos and other leaders, who were only temporarily removed from the scenes by imprisonment, is now being carried by a great mass movement.

From my conversation with Santos, however, I gather that it would be a mistake to oversimplify the issue of independence. There are a number of obstacles within the mass movement itself and in the political life of the country which must still be overcome.

One of these is exemplified by the fact that much independence education must still be carried on within the General Confederation of Labor, the main and most progressive labor center in the country. There is no doubt in Juan Santos' mind that the vast majority of its members and leaders would take a forthright stand for independence. However, the position is not yet sufficiently clarified to assure complete unity on the question.

OBSTRUCTIVE INFLUENCES

For one thing, anarcho-syndicalist influences brought over from Spain during the formative period of the Puerto Rican labor movement are still strong enough to affect a certain influential sector which holds that the labor unions have no stand on political questions.

Still another influence is that of the Statehood point of view, which has penetrated certain sectors of the labor movement, particularly those under the influence of the Socialists.

Another problem, explained Santos, is the division of opinion which exists within the Popular Democratic Party, which is the core of the progressive coalition of all the forward-looking elements in the Island. There is no question where the Popular masses stand on the independence issue. But in some sectors of the Party leadership strong Statehood sentiment exists.

It is a great sign of progress toward a solution of this question that Munoz Marin, leader of the Populars sent a message to the Pro-independence Congress in which he wished it success because it "expressed, to the people and the government of the United States, ideals which are indisputably those of the majority of the Puerto Ricans."

1944 ELECTIONS CRUCIAL

Also to be considered are the forthcoming elections in 1944, where there is real danger from the reactionary coalition, working hand-in-hand with monopoly and anti-Roosevelt forces in the United States.

Of the other parties, the Republican-Socialist Coalition, which holds a position only second to the Popular Party, has taken a stand against independence.

The other important political party presented in the Legislature is the Liberal, which is torn by sharp inner struggle between pro-Statehood and pro-independence factions.

From Juan Santos' description of the political situation, there emerges one inescapable conclusion. Independence is a real and vital issue, the touchstone of all economic and political life today in Puerto Rico. And in the process of overcoming the effects of previous repression of the independence movement and meeting the issue of the nation and the war, there can be no doubt that the Puerto Rican people are achieving unity for independence.

That means that we also are confronted very sharply with the issue. The most progressive elements in our country have the advantage of having foreseen long ago the imperative war necessity of granting independence of Puerto Rico.

BROWDER'S CONTRIBUTION

This is known and greatly appreciated in "our" colony. Santos told me that a number of independence leaders in his country have said in his presence that the only North American who understands the problem of Puerto Rico fundamentally is Earl Browder. The Spanish edition of his book *Victory—And After* is read avidly.

Santos also described the great elation at the Pro-independence Congress when messages of support were received from a number of trade unions, individuals and organizations in the United States. It is the kind of solidarity which they can understand and welcome.

For my part, I assured Juan Santos that the independence of Puerto Rico was today a question which in our country has emerged beyond all party ideological lines. It is a war issue. Our country needs the independence of Puerto Rico as much as the Puerto Rican people. In fact, we must have it to assure our best relations not only with Latin America but with the whole colonial world.

Bomber at 20



Capt. Ivan Kiche of San Francisco steps out of a Flying Fortress after a bombing mission over Europe. Kiche, 29, is believed to be the youngest Fort pilot and squadron leader in the European theatre. He is stationed in England.

Soviets Cross Dnieper, Take Nevel in Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

to force the enemy back into the vulnerable Baltic states.

The second northern drive culminated in a thrust across the wide Volkhov River and the capture of Kirishi, only 60 miles southeast of Leningrad. The Soviet Command chose to cross the Volkhov at Kirishi, in its latest effort to smash the Germans back from Leningrad, apparently because due west of the town is a 10-mile gap in impassable swamps which extend north to Lak Ladoga and far to the south.

At the other end of the 120-mile front, the Red Army was driving the remnants of Germany's once-powerful Caucasus armies out of the narrow Taman Peninsula, the last vestige of the Kuban bridgehead to which they had clung so tenaciously.

Troops captured Taman, less than five miles from the Kerchensk Strait which separates the peninsula from the Crimea, and the towns of Vyshestebelevskaya, Golubinskaya, Primokotskaya, Akatinskaya, Semenyuk and Zemnaya, the last remaining defensible points in German hands.

"Our troops on the North Caucasus Front successfully liquidated the enemy's operational area on the Taman Peninsula," the war bulletin broadcast by Moscow said. "Enemy troops who have not managed to evacuate the peninsula are being annihilated."

Military observers estimated that the enemy remnants trapped in the Taman Peninsula amounted to some 10,000 German and Rumanian troops, the last veterans of the conquering hordes who advanced to the Miklop oil fields.

Quezon Greet Moves To Free Philippines Now

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

"I think it is marvelous," said President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines, whose government-in-exile is situated in Washington, D. C., on hearing of President Roosevelt's request of Congress yesterday for authority to declare Philippine independence "as soon as feasible."

Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland had introduced a bill to the same effect.

In his message to Congress, seeking authority to grant full independence to the Philippines sooner than July 4, 1946—the date originally set—the President made certain specific recommendations.

These recommendations outlined several steps which, he said, "in my opinion, are necessary to make good our pledge that the independence of the Philippines will be protected in the future and to give them the opportunity of economic rehabilitation which is their due."

The recommendations he made are the following:

"I therefore, also recommend: "1. That the Congress make provision authorizing the President of

U. S. Eyewitness Hails Slav Partisan Unity

The first account of the Yugoslav guerrillas at firsthand by an American newspaperman appeared yesterday on page 7 of the New York Times, under the signature of Daniel De Luce, Associated Press Correspondent.

Date-lined from "A Partisan Brigade Headquarters in Yugoslavia," the story shows the frank admiration with which the correspondent regarded the heroic Yugoslav patriots.

Emphasized in the dispatch is the unity of all patriotic elements in Yugoslavia, regardless of politics or religion.

"Today I saw black-robed Catholic priests raise clenched right fists in greeting Partisan officers," Mr. De Luce wrote. "I heard prosperous town business men vouch for the sincerity of purpose of the Partisan forces and pledge their own cooperation."

PATRIOTS ALL

The correspondent quotes a Partisan commander as saying: "There are no barriers of religion or politics. We embrace all patriots who love and fight for Yugoslavia."

Commander-in-Chief of the Partisans is Gen. Josip Broz, known familiarly as "Dr. Tito" (pronounced Droog Teeto; Drug in Serbo-Croat, it is explained, means comrade or friend). Gen. Broz is a veteran of the Republican Army in the Spanish Civil War.

The Partisans wear home-sewn red stars on their flag. They also, he said, put the hammer-and-sickle insignia on the walls of their headquarters.

But the correspondent is careful to point out that the Partisans are not by any means all Communists. "Some belong to the Yugoslav Communist Party," he said, "but not all the Partisans are fervent Communists. Communists and non-Communists are united by a common aim—resistance to Germany and the restoration of Yugoslav freedom."

The Partisans are organized into two classifications: the Narodna Oslobodilacka Vojska (People's National Liberation Army) and the Partizanski Odredi Jugoslavije (Yugoslav Partisan Detachments). "The army endeavors to fight as an army, while the Partisan detachments operate where there is no real front," De Luce said.

The Partisans have grown by tens of thousands since the collapse of Italy, he pointed out. They have no tanks or planes, he said, but they keep fighting the Germans and are a "highly disciplined and hotly idealistic force."

The Partisans look for immediate support not to the Red Army of the Soviet Union, but to the American and British armies that have landed in Italy.

"We wait for help from our American and British Allies," Gen. Broz told the correspondent. "It cannot come too soon. We are fighting hard, as we have always fought, while we wait for this help, and the sooner it arrives the sooner will there be complete victory in Yugoslavia."

The Partisans held Fiume and Spalato (Split) for a while, but were compelled to yield these to the tank-armed and plane-equipped Germans. But they are not downhearted about "fighting German tanks without a single modern anti-tank gun in their arsenal, or at being bombed by German dive-bombers without an anti-aircraft gun to answer back."

The correspondent concludes his dispatch as follows: "It is a people's army and presumably susceptible to most of the mistakes that newly expanded militia and ex-civilians usually make. But its spirit is amazing and exhilarating. It knows how to shoot straight."

By B. Polevoi
(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Oct. 7.—The bloody orgy carried out by the Germans the last night of their rule in Poltava surpasses everything seen hitherto.

Surviving inhabitants pointed out 34 bodies in the vestibule of a public bathhouse, all residents of the neighboring streets — factory and office workers, housewives and their children. Two days before the German retreat every one of them received a summons to report to the bathhouse building at six in the morning to leave for Germany.

They did not respond. A Gestapo squad rounded them up and conveyed them to the recruiting point, where the Nazis fired bullets through the back of their heads. To cover up this crime the Germans set the bathhouse afire, but the building did not burn down. The 34 bodies remained in the vestibule.

The Germans started total deportation of the population. Up to then they had kept up at least the appearance of mobilization, but now the chase began—a real hunt with guns and hounds.

Gestapo agents would throw a cordon around a block and armed Germans would search all the buildings; those fleeing were chased with dogs and fired upon. Those caught were not given a chance to say goodbye to their families or to take along anything, but were just herded together and led off under

convoy.

Hundreds of people were killed during these roundups in Poltava, a city of age-old culture. But the most terrible were the last nights, when the Germans, infuriated at their disgraceful defeat, gave vent to their fury against the people.

Those who refused to go to Germany were murdered. In the small cottages on Kobetackak and Ostrogorskaya Streets, where the inhabitants offered especially serious resistance to the German slave traders, one or two corpses could be found in almost every home.

Men, women and children were shot indiscriminately. Houses were blown up and set afire. Thus according to the accounts of local inhabitants, some 100 people were burned alive in the building of a savings bank, converted into a gathering point for shipment to Germany. About 50 people were burned in a school.

Many railwaymen, whose number has not been established, were locked in the depot when they refused to go with the Germans. All day long they were kept there without food and before their retreat the Germans blew up the depot and set fire to a fuel tank nearby.

I went there when the fire was consuming the remnants of the building. Right near it were two bodies with singed hair and scorched faces. They were the bodies of those who had succeeded in escaping.

There are eight charred bodies in front of the Ethnographical Museum, among them a young woman and a girl of about 10 years of age, as yet unidentified heroes who tried to save the museum set ablaze by the Germans. The infuriated torchbearers hurled them into the flames. When they were brought out they were nothing but

bodies of those who had succeeded in escaping.

Strikes Forced Ramirez Action

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

BUENOS AIRES (via Montevideo), Oct. 6.—Jose Peter, leader of Argentine's packing-nouse workers, whose release from prison in southern Argentina was forced by the great Sept. 29 political strike in Buenos Aires, stepped off an airplane today while 15,000 people milled at the airport in one of the most astounding developments since the coup-d'etat of the Ramirez clique on June 4th.

On Sept. 29, the workers of the meat-packing houses, mostly American and British owned, had struck in protest against the imprisonment of two score prominent trade unionists.

The jailings were part of the repressive program which the Ramirez government had undertaken against all liberal and democratic opinion in the name of suppressing Communism.

Simultaneous with the strikes in the factories, a tremendous upheaval was taking place among college students, after the expulsion of a large part of the student body at the famous Littoral university.

The expulsions took place after the students had protested the appointment of new rectors in two universities by the Ramirez regime. One of these, Giordano Bruno Centa, was a notorious fascist and particularly unpopular.

BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The combination of workers and student strikes had a wide effect on the whole population, and it is now revealed that some employers and small shop-keepers joined with building trades and textile employees in movement which assumed the character of a battle for the return of constitutional liberties in Argentina.

The government was sufficiently frightened to promise the release of the imprisoned leaders, and the removal of the two unpopular rectors. Peter's return from imprisonment is hailed in Buenos Aires as a first step in the complete re-conquest of Argentine democracy.

The Communist bulletin *Unidad Nacional* which recently resumed publication here under the editorship of Rodolfo Ghioldi, and is widely circulated within Argentina, calls for the organization of the widest kind of coordinating committees to continue the gains won this week.

Symptomatic of the new spirit in Buenos Aires is the report that a pro-neutrality demonstration of "nationalist" students was overwhelmed by a democratic counter-demonstration, crying "Viva the United Nations."

On the other hand, the government continues its repression of the democratic press despite nationwide protest.

The conservative newspaper *La Prensa* was just closed down because it published an editorial in praise of its editor.

The editor has been in jail since he published an article criticizing the government for its role in the Hull-Storni affair.

In dropping down through the ventilation tubes on the second floor. They had escaped death from fire but were killed in the fall.

On the outskirts of the building, between two fences, there were dozens of men and women crushed under the caterpillars of tanks. A worker, Karp Dmitrienko, who escaped this fate told the following story:

They were being conveyed to Germany. En route they tried to escape but the guards opened fire. The people quickened their steps, whereupon two German tanks rushed at them, crushing them under the caterpillars.

There are eight charred bodies in front of the Ethnographical Museum, among them a young woman and a girl of about 10 years of age, as yet unidentified heroes who tried to save the museum set ablaze by the Germans. The infuriated torchbearers hurled them into the flames. When they were brought out they were nothing but

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Councilman Quinn Evicts Raid Wardens

Browder Speech at Cacchione Rally

Following is the text of an address by Earl Browder delivered at a membership meeting of the Brooklyn Communist Party at Hotel St. George last Tuesday night. More than 2,800 Party members attended the meeting, held to spur the campaign for the reelection of Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn City Councilman and candidate of the Communist Party in that borough in the current election drive. Browder's speech follows:

I feel it a great privilege that I can be here tonight to say my few words in the campaign to reelect Peter V. Cacchione to the City Council. After seeing the business-like way in which this great meeting has gone about the tasks in hand, I wonder what I could add. You don't need to hear from me about Pete Cacchione's record; you know better than I do how his presence in the City Council has made our city a better place to live in. You appreciate perhaps even more keenly than I that if we could send a couple of Pates to the City Council from Brooklyn it would be twice as good a place to live in.

I am glad to see the note of confidence in this meeting that the job is going to be done. I always like to see confidence when we are going into battle, but we also have to warn against over-confidence. This election is a battle just as much as are the struggles on the battlefields over on the other side of the world, in Europe and in the Pacific; it is a part of the war. One of the most serious problems of our country is that not enough people understand that our elections are a part of the war. Too many of our politicians are conducting business as usual. It has been one of the great contributions of Peter V. Cacchione that he has demonstrated how every public official should take his duties in these war days. In these times everything is subordinate to the one task of winning the war.

America has not done much yet on the field of battle. But in that phase of the war also, on the great decisive battlefields, our American part is coming soon.

PATTERSON'S SPEECH

This evening, just before I started out to come to this meeting, I dropped in to the Daily Worker office to take a look at the latest dispatches and I was interested to read a telegram from Buffalo sent by the paper's reporter, George Morris, who is at the United Auto Workers convention. His dispatch told something about the very important speech made at the Auto Workers convention this evening by Assistant Secretary of War Robert Patterson. Mr. Patterson said that in the very near future the American Army is going to take on the Nazis and take over some of the burden that so far has been almost entirely carried by the Red Army.

I hope and I believe that that day is coming soon because it has been far too long delayed and it has been delayed because men have not had enough confidence in the fighting abilities of our great ally the Soviet Union.

They did not believe it last year when Stalin told them that Stalin would be held; and because they did not believe it they hesitated, postponed the action from the West. They did not believe it when Stalin told them there will be no Nazi offensive this summer, and because they did not believe it, this summer has passed with victory only on the Eastern Front, and still no Western Front.

But if for no other reason than because it has become absolutely necessary to play a worthy part together with the Red Army in the great decisive action of the war, I feel confident the British and American armies are going into action before long.

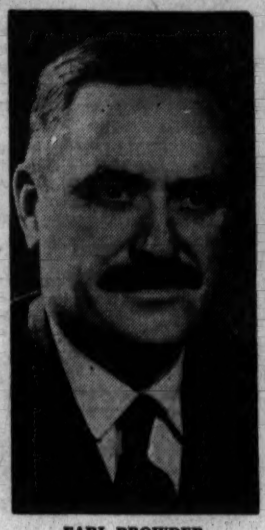
BOYS RABIN' TO GO

And I know that our boys have been rabin' to go for a long time. The greatest complaint in our army for over a year now has been the demand for action. Whenever they have been given a chance to fight our American forces have proven that there are no better soldiers in the world than the American boys, and that there are no better leaders than theirs.

When the American and British go into action they are going to strike deep into the heart of the Nazi beast and when these blows come at the same time from the East and the West, the war is spon going to be won.

This election campaign is a part of that war and I think that we should all go into this campaign with the same spirit as if we were going into battle against the Nazis. Certainly there is no better way in which you can demonstrate the solidarity of the home front, to stand back of our armies till victory, come what may, than by electing Peter V. Cacchione to the City Council. It is a war task and in war, victory never goes to the half-hearted.

You cannot win a war by putting half of your forces in it. When you go into it or not; and in this spirit we must go into this election campaign. We need victory; we want victory in this election with the same determination that we want victory in the mili-



EARL BROWDER

tary conflict itself, because this is all a part of one big struggle. Victory does not come by wishing for it, and in this election campaign let me warn you against over-confidence. To be just a little bit too confident is often to miss the victory because it is conducive to carelessness and complacency and a lack of full exertion of energy that puts the battle over.

It is not so easy to elect a Councilman; it requires lots of work because you are not electing a candidate to be put across by the old organizations in the interests of persons that have plenty of money to spend. There is only one thing going to elect Cacchione and that is the unremitting effort from now until election day of every man and woman in this room.

HARD WORK NECESSARY

You people are the political capital of Peter V. Cacchione and of our Party; there is no other. If the job is to be done, you have to do it with hard, persistent, stubborn, sweating work; it is just a hard-working job and it is also a job into which we can put a lot of enthusiasm. It is a job which we can make the occasion to transmit to a great section of the population of our borough and city our true understanding of this war and of the tasks that arise from the war.

You can extend your own contacts, your personal acquaintances, in the course of this campaign, and it is a great thing. You will find new friends and new strength for the carrying through of this campaign. And while you find this new strength for your own work, you will be creating a great strength for our city and for our country in the war effort.

You will send a message throughout America by the reelection of Peter V. Cacchione to the City Council. I venture to say that the only election of a City Councilman that will be taken note of from coast to coast in America will be the election of Pete Cacchione. I venture to say that the only reelection of a City Councilman that will be international news that will reach Sydney, Australia, and Moscow, and London, and Berlin, and Tokyo, will be the reelection of Pete Cacchione.

That is only a little symbol of how important it is. It is a great political fact in the greatest city in the world, in the heart of the most powerful country in the world. It will be a sign of the determination of the people to see this through to victory. It will be a sign of the determination of the people of Brooklyn to have their true representatives in office of government; it will be a sign of that spirit which will win the war and will secure a better world after the war.

In that spirit we are going to reelect Peter V. Cacchione and we are going to begin a process whereby, if not at this election, by the time another election comes around, Pete Cacchione will not be talked about as fifth or sixth on the list; he will be leading the list with two to three other Councilmen of his type going to City Hall from Brooklyn.

Ford to Talk in Chelsea Sunday

James Ford of the National Committee of the Communist Party and Negro leader will speak at this coming Sunday, Oct. 10, at the Chelsea Club, 223 Eighth Ave., Manhattan, at 4 P. M. on "Unity Will Win." He will show the national issues at stake today, behind the candidacy of Ben Davis, Jr., for City Council.

The appearance of James Ford at the second of a series of "Sunday 4 P. M. Forums" in the local neighborhood of Chelsea highlights the national importance of the City Council elections.

They Barred His Posters from Headquarters

Thirty-eight air raid wardens, with their fire-fighting equipment, were ordered out of their headquarters yesterday in Long Island City by City Councilman Hugh Quinn, owner of the property, because the former refused to permit Quinn's election posters to be plastered on the windows.

Disruption of the Queens home defense service by the Councilman was narrowly averted by David A. Thompson, commander of the Air Raid Warden Service.

Thompson ordered Light Duty Rescue Squads of the 108th Police Precinct to move the air raid equipment from the Quinn property, 24-29 Jackson Ave., to the precinct station house. The wardens, members of Section 2 of the precinct, will function temporarily from police headquarters until another storefront can be found to house them in the area.

"These air wardens had occupied this building for over two years," Thompson declared, "and provided a protective shield for that community in the event of air raid."

NEW HEADQUARTERS

"They hope to obtain new headquarters soon in order that they may continue their work without political interference. This is the first instance of this kind to happen in any of the 1,556 sector headquarters throughout the city."

Quinn's explanation, however, was denounced as a falsehood by Louis Gostorfer, president of the Forest Hills Bank and Queens representative of the Mayor's Police Protection Committee. Gostorfer said it was just the other way around. He stated he had talked to Quinn on Wednesday, after the tenant agreed to let the wardens remain, and that Quinn personally would not let the wardens stay in the building.

Paul Crosbie, Communist City Council candidate in Queens, called Councilman Quinn's action "the most shocking thing I've heard of."

OPPOSES LABOR

"As far as I know Quinn has never lifted a hand in support of the war effort," Crosbie said, "nor has he organized the people to do so."

He cited Quinn's action in the council last December when he attempted to push through a local law abolishing hand pumps as part of air raid fire fighting equipment. "Councilman Quinn's war activity is zero, yes, less than zero," Crosbie declared. "He tried to prevent us from holding a Jefferson Memorial meeting in Public School 39 last Spring. This was a war mobilization meeting. Quinn's attempt to disrupt it with a group of pitch and feather boys was, thanks to the patriotic spirit of the people of Queens, 100 per cent unsuccessful."

Quinn's record in the council has been one of red baiting and opposition to labor and social legislation. His attitude on matters of the war has been that of the nation's most notorious defeatists. On several occasions when he attacked the Soviet Union, on the floor of the council observers recalled his speeches were quite similar to utterances of Joe McWilliams, Father Charles Coughlin and other so-called Christian Front rabble-rousers.

Texas Court Sets Thomas Trial for Oct. 15

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 7. (FP)—Trial of President R. J. Thomas of United Auto Workers, CIO, and two other CIO leaders on charges of violating the Manford labor control law has been set for Oct. 15 in Judge Albie Peyton's county court-at-law here.

Thomas also must appear at a state supreme court habeas corpus hearing in Austin Oct. 30. He was arrested Sept. 23, for soliciting union members without a license at law here.

Thomas' action was a deliberate challenge of the constitutionality of the state law which jeopardizes union right to organize. Outcome of the union leaders' trial will affect similar legislation in Colorado, Kansas, Alabama and Florida.

Backing the test case challenge with political action, Texas labor began simultaneously moves to defeat for reelection all legislators who voted for the Manford labor regulation bill.

Mayor Launches New Scrap Drive

To replenish dwindling war-time scrap iron piles at the nation's steel mills, Mayor LaGuardia called on the people yesterday to join in a new metal scrap drive commencing in the Bronx and Richmond on Oct. 14 and ending in Queens November 18.

He said he ordered the collection of old ferrous metal (iron and steel scrap only) following an urgent appeal of the War Production Board.

"The steel situation is no bad," the Mayor declared, "that is important. Brooklyn Bridge alterations had to be called off a few days ago."

IRON AND STEEL ONLY

Purchase Commissioner Albert Playdell was placed in charge of delivery of the scrap and contracting for its sale to junk dealers by the city.

The Mayor explained that only iron and steel scrap would be accepted on the collection days. He said:

"We do not want:
"1. Tin cans or other tin. That is collected every Wednesday.
"2. Upholstered furniture.
"3. Ice boxes.
"4. Pianos.
"5. Safes.
"6. Scrap rubber and old paint cans."

The Mayor estimated that 3,500 tons of good scrap iron and steel will be picked up during the four collection dates. That is 10 per cent of ferrous metal collected during the city-wide drive a year ago. At that time 35,000 tons were delivered to the mills.

Cacchione Hits Hearst's Phony Child Care Group

Communist Councilman Peter V. Cacchione yesterday blasted Hearst's "Anti-Delinquency" campaign in the Journal-American as a fake program, actually designed to prevent any effective campaign against child and youth delinquency in the city.

The Hearst program, Mr. Cacchione stated, "is an attempt to fool the public into thinking that children and youth can look after by good intentions alone, without spending any money or providing any facilities."

If the "New York Youth Committee" of Mr. Hearst's publication were sincere, the Communist Councilman pointed out, "it would get behind the resolution I enunciated in the City Council last Tuesday, urging a unified coordinated program for the entire city, which would utilize public school buildings and teachers for both nursery schools and after-school care, to be financed by at least half of the state's two and a half million dollar child care fund."

But the Hearst publication has printed not a word about the Cacchione Resolution in the Council, its official pointed out.

"It's significant," Mr. Cacchione continued, "that after consistently ignoring or opposing all programs for child care or youth recreation for child care or youth recreation ever since the war began, Mr. Hearst should launch his fake drive just as genuine child-care has become a major issue of all progressive candidates in the present election campaign."

The real nature of the Hearst program is illustrated, he pointed out, by the proposal in Wednesday's Journal-American that the problem of working mothers should be solved by having childless couples "take in" their children for duration.

"More foster homes are needed for homeless children," Cacchione said, "but proposing to care for the children of working mothers in this way is in fact suggesting the breakup of their homes, as a penalty for their taking part in war production."

Growing delinquency is caused by reduction in facilities for recreation, education, and health, as well as by the war emergency, and cannot be solved exclusively or mainly by volunteers, Mr. Cacchione urged, although volunteers can make a great contribution, once there's a real planned set-up to utilize their services.

Senate Won't Give Up Garage for Soldiers

By Eva Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Representative John H. Tolan, California Democrat, is a kindly, humanitarian person.

When he visited Washington's big Union Station on a Sunday at 4 A. M., and found "close to a thousand" soldiers stretched out on the cement floor, on counters and in telephone booths trying to catch some sleep, he decided to do something about it.

So the Congressman introduced a resolution that the huge Senate garage which is now used for the automobiles of Congressmen be converted into sleeping quarters for the soldiers getting a last glimpse of the nation's capital.

"I am sure the cars of the garage can stand the cold weather, the rain and sleet far better than our boys," the Congressman declared. But he didn't reckon on the stalling and opposition that emanated from his dignified colleagues on the other side of Capitol Hill.

FOUND "ONLY 75"

Senator Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin Republican, touched off the Senatorial fireworks by claiming that he had sent a man down to investigate Union Station who found only "75 men" sleeping.

Wiley didn't see why the Senate garage should be converted when temporary barracks could be erected near Union Station or another hotel taken over.

Red-faced, beau brummel, Senator Robert Reynolds, went one better. Why not build "400 cots" right in Union Station? he asked. The great attraction, according to Reynolds, would be that the boys would only have to take an elevator to catch their trains and so be saved the trouble of walking. Maybe the Senator is getting a little too old for a brisk walk, but few soldiers would object to the brief hike from the Senate garage to Union Station.

Davis, Sr., Georgia GOP Leader, Backs Son Here

Benjamin Jefferson Davis, Sr., prominent Republican leader in Georgia, yesterday appealed to all Republicans and "lovers of freedom and good government" to vote for his son, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., running for City Council from Manhattan.

Mr. Davis, Sr., urged voters to support the candidacy of the Harlem leader, running on the Communist ticket with wide non-partisan support, "without regard to race or party."

In a letter to his son, Mr. Davis, Sr., who is publisher of the National Baptist Publishing Board, which issues the National Baptist Union Review, declared:

"I am a Republican, and have been all my life. I have been a delegate from the State-at-Large to every Republican National Convention, beginning in 1912, through 1940. Six years of this period I was National Republican Committeeman from Georgia; and served as Secretary of the Republican State Executive Committee of Georgia for 18 years; and am now president of the Young Men's Republican Club of Georgia."

"In addressing this letter to the Republicans of New York and all lovers of freedom and good government, I appeal to such persons to support the candidacy of honorable Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., who is making a race for City Council. Mr. Davis believes this is the day for the Negro to stand for what a candidate for public office means to the race rather than the man."

Pointing out that Mr. Davis, Jr. is a candidate to succeed the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell in the City Council, Mr. Davis, Sr., also called upon all good citizens to support the Rev. Powell in whatever political race he may engage.

Councilman Powell has already endorsed Mr. Davis, Jr., as "my logical successor to City Council."

"I solicit the friends of good government," concludes the letter, "without regard to race or party to support these two men. If elected they will represent the people and not the politicians. I have many friends and acquaintances in New York and believe they will serve the best interests of their race and country by supporting Mr. Davis, Jr."

Local 370, Dining Car Employees, AFL, heard Mr. Davis, Jr. Wednesday night on election issues facing the people of New York. The candidate stressed the need for a speedy termination of the war which could be brought about by the immediate opening of a second front.

Present at the meeting were Theodore Jackson, president; George Brown, general chairman; and Claude Mason, secretary treasurer. A large audience applauded Mr. Davis, Jr.'s remarks.

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Growing Children Till Daddy Comes

By Jean Warren

Among the many hardships that we must face bravely while we fight to win victory, the absence of Father's voice and personality in the home has the deepest effect on the baby and growing child.

Even a child who is too young to remember Father consciously or understand Mother's loneliness needs Father in many ways. If we understand the part the father plays in the home, we women will be able to supply some of the lack ourselves, and to restore some of the lost balance.

In the typical family of the passing generation with father away all day earning a living and mother filling the job of housekeeper, the children were largely in the mother's care. Yet, in a happy home, the father, too, was close to the young child—not only to pet him, but to share some of the routine work and learn to know him. Father, in turn, became near and dear to his baby.

The father serves as an ideal towards which his son can grow, and as a secure symbol of manhood. His daughter, too, gains security in his presence, and from his love learns to be proud of her femininity.

Most fathers are notably less anxious and less possessive towards the children than mothers. From their privileged position, they often break up routine with trips, excitement and hot dogs. They tell Mother not to worry so much.

On the other hand, when faced with disciplinary problems Father is often the tougher of the two. He does less coddling when a child is naughty or displays temper, and often he stands in the home for needed strictness and a more Spartan attitude. He does not encourage fussiness and brooding, and the children will try hard to be brave and sturdy in his presence.

Although it is very wise for the father and mother to get together and plan a consistent policy towards their children, their very differences of opinion and attitude are also valuable. Together, they produce a much more balanced training.

Father brings the outside world into many homes where otherwise it would be missing. He talks of his work, his friends, his union and of the latest news in the paper. Even the baby feels that he is different. Even to the baby he often stands for a bigger world.

These are only some of the im-

portant aspects of the father's role in the home. Of course there is tremendous variety in individual homes, and some of the mother's limitations are the result of woman's not yet equal place in our society.

Indeed, much of the richness of experience and common sense that the father brings into the home comes from his wider interests and closer contact with the means of production.

Now many mothers not only face the responsibility of being both father and mother to their children, but also are going into the factories and the outside world to help support the family and to supply our country with what it needs in its fight.

The mother's new experiences and new vitality, provided there were proper child-care facilities, playgrounds and nurseries to back her up, would help her compensate the children for their father's absence.

Those of us who must still stay at home because there is no available child care must seek to understand the difficulties involved.

In next Tuesday's column, I will continue the discussion, suggesting ways in which the mother can meet this emergency.

Father's absence is a new experience for many of us. Will you write to me about the problems that have come up in Father's absence, and of your difficulties or solutions? Let's try to pool what we learn, and help each other to face one of the hardest possible situations in family life.

Sneak Bill Sets Milk Price Boost

(Continued from Page 1)

ator Cotton Ed Smith of South Carolina and is packed by devotees of the farm bloc.

BOOST MILK PRICE

The Eastland-McClellan bill requires an immediate increase of 40 per hundredweight of milk; translated literally into retail prices, this means one cent a quart. But officials here point out that this increase would lead to total demands from retailers and distributors which would probably lead to an increase of close to two cents a quart.

This is only the beginning. Within 90 days after passage of the bill milk prices are to be "further adjusted" upwards in line with half a dozen factors, including labor and production costs.

The Eastland-McClellan Bill specifically bans the use of the subsidies for milk—and is designed to halt the Administration's subsidy plan for milk which is now in effect.

The farm bloc strategy is to push through this little bill before the Commodity Credit Corporation Bill which includes \$500,000,000 for subsidies, more politically known as "support prices," comes up.

If the farm bloc boys can win this initial victory, they will obviously be in a better position to write a subsidy ban into the CCC Bill.

In the meantime, the attack against the CCC Bill is gathering momentum before four Congressional committees. Actually considering the bill are the House and Senate Banking and Currency Committees. But in addition both the House and Senate Agriculture Committees have been querying War Food Administrator Marvin Jones and other officials on subsidy features of the bill.

Jones has been pussy-footing on the issue, with the result that the foes of all subsidies have been encouraged to intensify their activities.

At today's hearing, Economic Stabilizer Fred M. Vinson was returned for questioning.

Rep. Harold Knutson, defeatist Minnesota Republican, and Rep. Frank Carlson, Kansas Republican who authored the Ruml Plan bill in the House, did a demagogic of playing both sides against the middle.

On the one hand, they criticized the Treasury plan for exempting from taxes some of the low-income workers who were hit by the victory tax.

On the other hand, they pretended to be horrified by the tax burdens now being carried by a typical \$35 a week stenographer.

Rep. Robertson argued vigorously for a 10 per cent sales tax on all commodities, including food.

Vinson rejected this proposal on the ground that it would hit low-income groups hardest and that it would lead to an eight per cent rise in the cost of living with corresponding demands for wage increases.

Rep. Doughton joined in the discussion to denounce demands of workers for wage increases to meet taxes as "the grossest kind of discrimination."

"I can't pass my taxes along," he said indignantly.

"How often do wages have to be changed if they change with the cost of living?" he asked.

It looked very much as if Dough-

Italian Captures Nazis



ITALIAN MAJOR LUIGI OTTINO, who led in the capture of 11 German officers and 422 men, questions one of them. They are the first Nazis to be taken by the Italians and were seized on Corfu Island, then taken by Mayor Ottino across the Adriatic in two fishing boats. U. S. Army Signal Corps Radio-photo.

International Soundphoto

Murray Denounces Inequitable Tax Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

ton was backing up Robertson in arguing for a sales tax. But he hastily added that he didn't "want to commit himself one way or the other."

Whether the CIO will get a full opportunity to tell its story is not yet clear.

Rep. A. Willis Robertson, leader of the campaign for a sales tax, urged that hearings be terminated next week. And Chairman Doughton vigorously agreed that the hearings ought to be concluded as quickly as possible. If this strategy is adopted, it is unlikely that the unions will get a chance to tell the committee about the problems being faced by war workers throughout the country.

The CIO is committed to a program of plugging loopholes in the tax laws, increased taxes on high income groups and increases in corporation tax rates.

The broad outlines of the CIO position on so-called poor taxes were indicated in Murray's letter to Doughton.

"In line with the aim of preserving health and efficiency standards," Murray said, "there can be no doubt of a quick rejection of all proposals for a sales tax or for substantial increases in consumer taxes on the goods that low-income groups buy."

Murray said that he agreed with Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau in warning against placing too much of the tax burden on low-income groups.

"By proposing to lower exemptions still further, the Treasury contradicts its own announced purpose of protecting the health and efficiency of the war workers and other low-income groups," Murray said.

He pointed out that the exemptions proposed by the CIO of \$800 a year for single persons and \$1,500 a year for married persons are "minimums which cannot safely be lowered, even if the lowering is coupled with a promise of post-war refunds." The exemptions urged by the Treasury are a continuation of the \$500 figure for single persons and a reduction to \$1,100 for married persons.

RITS FORCED SAVINGS
Rejecting the complicated forced savings plan proposed by the Treasury, Murray said:

"Nor can there be any illusion that this promise of refunds is a satisfactory substitute for a sound Social Security program, backed by adequate taxes based on ability to pay."

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Kilgore Report 'Magnificent'—CIO

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7. — The CIO Maritime Committee today described as "magnificent" the report of the Kilgore Committee of the Senate which declared that the shipping is now available for a decisive second front aimed at Germany this year.

The Committee said that the Kilgore report confirms the main outlines of the CIO maritime plan submitted to the President by CIO President Philip Murray last February. Unions which joined in submitting the plan were the National Maritime Union, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, American Communications Association and Marine Shipbuilding Workers Union.

The CIO said at that time that one agency should be in charge of all shipping. The Kilgore Committee agrees.

The CIO said in February, 1943, that the War Shipping Administration should take immediate steps to stabilize the longshore labor supply. The Kilgore Committee agrees.

The CIO said in February, 1943, that labor representation on top policy-making bodies was essential. The Kilgore Committee agrees.

It is unfortunate that the responsible authorities paid so little attention to the CIO plan eight months ago. Perhaps the publication of this magnificent report will force those changes now which are necessary to bring about the smooth and efficient operation of the Merchant Marine.

The union, making the second front appeal, joined the CIO last year when it broke away from John L. Lewis' control.

**Jersey Union
Asks Invasion**

NEWARK, N. J. — An immediate land invasion of France for the defeat of Hitler in 1943 was unanimously requested by members of the United Construction and Maintenance Workers local union, No. 1267, CIO, in a message to President Roosevelt.

The union, making the second front appeal, joined the CIO last year when it broke away from John L. Lewis' control.

**Vet Dance
Saturday Night**

Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade expect a great crowd at their annual fall dance at Manhattan Center this Saturday night, said Jack Bjoze, executive secretary, yesterday.

More than 500 veterans of the American Army, Navy and Air Force and everyone who can get leave will be present Saturday night. Hundreds of American merchant seamen, soldiers and sailors from other United Nations will be present.

Ralph Hayes and orchestra will be there. Cafe Society is arranging the entertainment. Tickets 85 cents in advance, \$1.10 at door. Proceeds go to Christmas gifts for veterans in the service.



Civilian Front

By Isadore Begun

"Well, here it is 10 A.M. in the morning with loads of shopping to do for the day's food supply, and how I dread it. I guess most of us housewives do, because of the fact that we know we are being overcharged, and we also know that black markets do exist. We go right on paying such exorbitant prices, but you can't make us like it. By the way, our Congressman, who happens to be the Honorable Emanuel Celler, is at home. Why don't some of the housewives get together and go to see him about rolling back some of the prices. He is really a swell person to talk to."

Stepped into the grocer, and was I burned up when I saw a woman handing over all her remaining ration stamps to him, instead of tearing them up as she should have done. Well, I got a dirty look from the grocer when I told the woman that she was actually taking food from her soldier son's mouth. It did the trick though.

Decided on a simple meal tonight. Thought I'd serve mutton soup, boiled beef, vegetables and applesauce. Paid 35c for the mutton, and imagine paying 80c for a pound and a half of plain chuck. The entire meal, all incidentals included cost me \$1.80. Back in 1942, this meal cost me 80c. I certainly would like to see prices roll back to the 1942 level. Wouldn't you?

SOPHIE BASS, in Home Front News, Bulletin of the Williamsburg Victory Council.

FOR SOLDIERS' WIVES
Many wives of servicemen eligible for financial aid for maternity care under the new government plan have been unable to obtain it because they have mistaken application forms for authorization. These women held application blanks and presented them to the hospital after delivery instead of filing them with the district health officer as soon as pregnancy was known.

Any woman eligible for this care must secure her application early in pregnancy either from the local chapter of the American Red Cross, a veteran's organization, the health officer, the family physician or the district health officer. The form should be filled out completely and mailed to the district health officer who in turn will file it with the state department of health for authorization.

As soon as such authorization is granted, the patient, the doctor and the hospital will be notified. The maternity care program is designed to assist the wives of service men in the fourth to seventh grades regardless of financial status. It is available also to wives and infants of enlisted men in the first, second and third grades provided a prescribed form is filed with the application stating that the applicant's circumstances are such as to require financial aid.

IN BRIEF
Fifty seven thousand four hundred eighty-nine workers from Mexico, Jamaica and the Bahamas have come to this country to date for agricultural employment. Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, made a special point recently of praising their ability and their importance to the war effort.

Of the 79 poll tax congressmen, 60 had no opposition in the 1942 election. In the entire states of Arkansas, Mississippi and South Carolina, there was not a single opposition vote! (from the Handbook issued by the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax.) Wire your Senator for passage of H.R. 7 without amendment.

Three thousand nurses are sought by the army every month. As a consequence, certain hospitals find their staffs depleted by 20 to 40 per cent according to estimates of the Public Health Service. Several thousand public health nurses are needed in addition in preventive and hygienic work of the state and local services throughout the country. The situation has been made more acute by the fact that the armed forces have commissioned to date only a little more than 80 per cent of their stated needs, and are continuing to withdraw physicians from civilian practice. Moreover, 80 per cent of all new medical school graduates will be commissioned.

Anna Seghers The Seventh Cross



FISCHER was right. Overkamp knew it as soon as he saw the man. He might just as well have torn up the slips of paper on his table. This fortress was impregnable. What Overkamp saw was an exhausted little man with an ugly little face, dark hair coming to a point on his forehead, heavy brows, and between them a furrow cleaving the forehead. Inflammation had made the eyes look smaller; the nose was broad and somewhat bulbous; the lower lip was bitten through and through.

Overkamp fastened his eyes on that face, the scene of the approaching action. This was the fortress which he was now to penetrate. If, as was alleged, it was impervious to fear and threats, there were other means of taking a fortress unawares, provided it was famished and weakened by exhaustion.

Overkamp was familiar with all these means and he knew how to use them. He'd start with asking questions. In an effort to ascertain the weak points of the fortress he'd begin with the simplest of questions. He would ask for the date of birth and at once be informed of the star under which the man was born.

Overkamp watched the prisoner's face as an officer watches a terrain. He had already forgotten his first sensation at Wallau's entrance. He had returned to his fundamental principle: there are no impregnable fortresses. Taking his eyes off the man's face, he looked at one of his slips. With his pencil he stabbed a little point behind a word and gazed back at Wallau. Politely he asked: "Your name is Ernst Wallau?"

Wallau replied: "I shall from now on refuse to answer any question."

To which Overkamp said: "So your name is Wallau. Let me point out to you that your silence will be interpreted as affirmation. You were born in Mannheim, on October 8, 1894."

Wallau remained silent. He had spoken his last words. If a mirror were held to his lips, not a breath would cloud it.

Overkamp did not take his eyes off Wallau. He was almost motionless as the prisoner himself. Wallau's face had become a shade paler, the line cleaving the forehead a little blacker. The man's gaze was directed straight ahead, right through the affairs of a world that had suddenly become glassy and transparent, right through Overkamp and the board partition and the guard posted outside, right through to the core that is impenetrable and able to withstand the gaze of the dying. Fischer, a similarly motionless witness of the questioning, turned his head in the direction of Wallau's gaze. All he could see was the luscious everyday world that is not transparent and without core.

"Your father's name was Franz Wallau; your mother's Elisabeth Wallau, maiden name Enders."

Instead of an answer, silence came from the bitten-through lips. Once there had been a man named Ernst Wallau. That man was dead. Hadn't he just witnessed his last words? He had had parents whose names were as cited. One might as well place beside his father's tombstone that of his son. If it is true that you can get depictions out of a corpse, I'm deader than all your dead.

"Your mother lives in Mannheim, Mariengasse 8, with her daughter Margarete Wolf, maiden name Wallau. No, stop: to live. . . This morning she was transferred to the Home for the Aged at An der Bleiche 6. Following the arrest of her daughter and her son-in-law because they are suspected of having aided your escape, the flat at Mariengasse 8 was sealed."

When I was still alive I had a mother and a sister. Later I had a friend who married my sister. As long as a man lives he has all kinds of connections and family ties. But this man is dead. And no matter what strange things happen to these people in this strange world after my death, they need no longer concern me.

"You have a wife, Hilde Wallau, maiden name Berger. The fruit of this marriage was two children. Karl and Hans. Let me point out to you again that I am taking your silence to mean Yes."

Fischer stretched out his hand, shifting the shade of the 100-watt lamp so that the light fell full in Wallau's face. Still the face remained as it had been, steeped in a dull evening light. Not even a trace of torment and fear or hope in the hopeless finality of dead men's faces. Fischer pushed the shade back again.

When I was still alive I also had a wife. We even had children. We raised them in our common belief. What a joy it was for husband and wife to see the teaching take root. How stupidly the little legs swung at their first political demonstration! The pride

in the little faces, and the anxiety lest the heavy flags in their fists slip over! When I was still alive during the first years of the Hitler regime, when I was still doing all the things that meant life to me, I could without fear reveal my hiding places to these boys, at a time when other sons were betraying their fathers and teachers. Now I am dead. Let the mother worry about providing for the fatherless waifs.

"Your wife was arrested yesterday with your sister for having aided in your escape. Your sons were handed over to the Educational Institute at Oberdorf, to be brought up in the spirit of the National Socialist State."

When the man whose sons were now mentioned was still alive, he tried in his way to take care of his family. Now it would soon become apparent what that care was worth. Others who were far stronger than two foolish children have given way. And the lies are so luscious, and the truth so dry! Strong men have sworn their lives away. Bachmann has betrayed me. But two young boys—that, too, is said to happen occasionally—will not deviate a hair's breadth from the way of truth. My fatherhood, at any rate, has come to an end, no matter what the final outcome may be.

"You fought in the World War as a soldier at the front."

When I was still alive I went to war. I was wounded three times—on the Somme, in Romania, and in the Carpathian Mountains. My wounds healed, and I was sound when I came home. Even though I am dead now, at least I did not fall in the World War.

"You joined the Spartakus League in the month it was founded."

The man, while he was still alive in October 1918, joined the Spartakus League. But what of that now? They might as well summon Karl Liebknecht to be questioned; he would answer as much and as loudly. Let the dead bury their dead.

"Look here, Wallau, do you still cling to your old ideas?"

They should have asked me that yesterday. Today I am no longer able to answer. Yesterday I should have been compelled to shout Yes! Today I keep silent. Today others are answering in my stead; the songs of my people, the judgment of posterity. . . .

It was growing cool around him. Fischer was feeling chilly. He would have liked to tell Overkamp to have done with this useless questioning.

"And so you were hatching plans for an escape, weren't you, Wallau? Ever since you were assigned to the special work squad?"

Several times in my life I was compelled to flee from my enemies. At times the flight was successful; at others it miscarried. Once, for instance, it ended badly. That was when I wanted to escape from Westhofen. Now I have been successful. I have escaped. In vain do the dogs sniff at my trail, it has been lost in infinity.

"And then, first of all, you told your friend George Heister about your plan, didn't you?"

When I was still a living man, in the life I used to live, I met a young fellow named George at the very last. He was much younger than I. I became attached to him. We shared our sorrows and joys. Everything in this young man was dear to me. Everything in life that was dear to me I found again in him. Now he has no more to do with me than any living man has with a corpse. May he remember me occasionally, if he finds time for it. I know that life is busy and crowded.

"You made Heister's acquaintance only at the camp?"

No flood of words, but an icy flood of silence came from the lips of the man. Even the guards listening at the door shrugged their shoulders uneasily. Was this a questioning? Were there still three of them in there? The man's face was no longer pale, but alight. Overkamp suddenly turned away. He made a dot with his pencil and broke the point.

"You'll have yourself to blame for the consequences, Wallau."

What consequences could there be for a dead man who was being thrown from one grave into another? Not even the towering monument of the final grave is of any consequences to the dead. Wallau was taken away. Within the four walls the silence held; it would not depart. Fischer, sitting motionless on his chair as if the prisoner were still there, looking steadfastly at the place where Wallau had been standing. Overkamp sharpened his pencil.

George had reached the Kossmarkt. He walked on and on, although the soles of his feet were burning. He must not detach himself from the crowd, he must

SYNOPSIS: George Heister, one of seven men who have escaped from the Nazi prison camp at Westhofen, is still at large. George reaches the home of Leni, the girl he has thought about all during his years in prison and longed to see. She pretends she does not know him. She tells him to get out of the house and refuses to help him in any way.

MEANWHILE in the prison camp the inmates take the increased cruel treatment with courage. They dare to hope that at least one of the escaped will have got through the enemy lines to safety and they think of the escaped as their own emissaries to the world outside.

AMONG the recaptured is Wallau, a party organizer who has been the leader and inspiration of his fellow men even in prison. It was he who taught George all that the latter now knows and gave him the courage and hope to attempt escape.

WALLAU recaptured is doomed and now the prison authorities are trying to question him.

not sit down anywhere. He cursed the city.

Before he had thoroughly weighed the pros and cons, he found himself standing in a side street off Schillerstrasse. He had never been there before. Suddenly he decided to take advantage of Belloni's offer. Wallau's voice counseled him to do so. The little artist with the serious face no longer seemed to him impenetrable. Impenetrable—the people passing him were impenetrable! How familiar Hell had been compared with this city!

Even while he stood in the flat Belloni had indicated, his old distrust returned—what a strange odor! Nothing in all his life had ever smelled like this! The old jaundiced woman whose hair was the color of ash blackening looked him over sharply and silently. "Perhaps she is his grandmother," thought George. The likeness stemmed from no family relationship, however, but from their common profession.

"Belloni sent me," said George. Madame Marelli nodded. She seemed to find nothing extraordinary in that. "Wait here a moment," she said. The room was cluttered with wearing apparel of all kinds and colors. The odor, stronger even than in the hallway, almost suffocated him. Madame Marelli cleared a chair for him and went into the next room. George looked around. His gaze went from a coat sparkling with black paillettes to a wreath of artificial flowers, from a white hooded cloak with rabbit ears to a little dress of lilac-colored silk. He felt too exhausted to make sense of these surroundings. He looked down at his stockinged hand. He started up at the sound of whispering in the next room. He expected to be seized and to hear the click of handcuffs. He jumped up.

Madame Marelli returned, her arms loaded with clothing. "Go ahead and change," she said. Hesitating, George admitted: "I have no shirt."

"Here's one," said the woman. "What's the matter with your hand?" she asked suddenly. "Oh, I see, that's why you had to quit."

"Never mind," said George. "I don't want to undo this. Just let me have a rag."

Madame Marelli brought him a handkerchief. She looked him over from head to foot. "Yes, Belloni gave me your measurements. He has a tailor's eye. You have a true friend in him. A good man."

"Yes. That's right. He is."

"You were on the same bill with him?"

"Yes."

"If Belloni can only carry on! He didn't look good to me this time. And you? How are things with you?" Shaking her head, she looked at his emaciated body, but with no other curiosity than that of a mother who has borne a number of sons so that, no matter what the occurrence, whether it concerned body or soul, she was ready to compare.

She was the type of woman who could make the Devil himself feel at ease. She helped George change his things. Unfathomable though her little black paillette eyes remained, George lost his distrust.

"Because Heaven has denied me children," said Madame Marelli, "I think about all of you all the more when I am sewing and mending things. As for you, you must take care of yourself so that you'll be able to carry on. A nice pair of friends you are! Why don't you look at yourself in the looking glass!" She led him into the next room in which stood her bed and her sewing machine. Here, too, everything was cluttered up with the largest, almost luxurious three-winged mirror into place. George could see himself now from the back, in a brown-felt hat and a brownish overcoat. His heart had for some hours behaved quite reasonably, but now it began to beat furiously at the sight.

(Continued Tomorrow)

NEW MASSES

WHAT ABOUT

F. D. R.

by
A. B. Magil

EXCLUSIVE

A Chapter from

MIKHAIL
SHOLOKHOV'SForthcoming
New Novel

Cleveland AFL Hits Anti-2nd Front Stand

Sidelights at UAW Parley

By George Morris

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)
BUFFALO, Oct. 7.—The convention of the Great United Automobile Workers has drawn the attention of labor from many parts of the globe. Ernest Thornton, general secretary of the Australian Iron and Munition Workers, wired from Sydney:

"Please convey to the United Automobile Workers convention heartiest greetings from the I.A. and M.W., which recently amalgamated. Our union covers practically all workers in the metal and munitions industry. Hope your convention approves the necessity of American and Australian unions joining the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee and thus develop world labor unity."

Chu-Hsueh-fan, president of the Chinese Association of Labor, cabled "in behalf of 450,000 organized Chinese workers hearty greetings to all representatives at your great convention."

"We Chinese workers," continues the cable, "have long watched with admiration the success of the American workers in achieving your marvelous increase in production, especially in the aircraft and automobile industries."

Similar greetings were sent by Vicente Lombardo Toledano in behalf of 4,500,000 members of labor in 15 Latin American countries; Fidel Velazquez, secretary of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, and Peter Dols, secretary of the Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen of Britain.

More than a score of bands of CIO locals or other organizations of Buffalo and a number of visiting UAW bands, were in the parade Monday night to welcome the delegates. Quite a number of the locals displayed banners calling for a western front to knock out Hitler soon.

Drawing the special attention of the thousands of spectators was a full-fledged invasion landing barge built by the Richardson Boat Co. at Tonawanda, a Buffalo suburb.

The exact count of the number of Negro delegates at the convention is not yet available. But it is a sure bet that it is about threefold last year's number—and well over 100. One of the most notable examples of progress is the Curtis Wright delegation of Columbus, Ohio, one of the newer locals. The local has ten Negroes in the delegation.

There is general agreement that there ought to be at least one Negro member of the general executive board since the union's Negro membership is estimated at over 70,000. But the practical possibility is still in great doubt because this, as other questions, are still viewed with factional blindness.

On the other hand, there is no appreciable increase in the number of women delegates from the shops, despite the great influx of women into aircraft and related plants. A year's membership requirement to qualify as delegate is probably one reason. Another may be the reluctance of new women workers to become embroiled in factional politics.

Officially, there are only morning and afternoon sessions of the convention. But the evenings aren't wasted. Both factions see to it that their delegates have a general caucus or a "question and answer" forum to attend. Announcements promise to "clear up" all the confusion that the day brings.

The Reuther-Leonard camp is certainly giving the delegates plenty of "enlightenment" with the convention floor and lobbies littered with their handouts. Neither does the paper shortage affect the groups "affiliated" with the Reuther-Leonard combine who give their defeatist poison an extra bit of seasoning. The Trotskyite-Lewis squandering the local's money on a printed four-page daily "convention digest." The mysteriously-financed "Militant" is distributed in thousands of copies.

Tuesday's session concluded with cheers for General Patton's boys. A description of Sicilian invasion experience was given to the delegates by Lieut. Col. E. B. Gallant who had a big hand in preparing the amphibious operations; Capt. Norris Perkins, Sgt. Frank Christmann and P.F.C. James Oden, the last three wounded. It was a spirited moment of the convention and a reminder to some delegates that there is a war somewhere that is perhaps a bit more serious than the factional hub-bub in Buffalo's hotels.

The UAW has quite a direct interest in the battlefields, too. Some 200,000 of its members are estimated to be in uniform.

In the Spirit of Goebbels

THE COMMUNIST APPROACH

Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist Party of America, stated this policy clearly in his book, "Victory and After." He says:

"There is not, and cannot be, any literal equality of sacrifice as between workers and capitalists in this war. The workers must make the main sacrifice... We must find a way to finance, organize and fight this war through to victory, a way which is acceptable to the owning class, industrialists, financiers, bond-owners, with their important hired men. We must depend on the patriotism of the rich."

"This policy of surrender by the labor movement to its enemies was also advocated by Browder in a radio broadcast on July 11, 1943. As quoted in the Daily Worker of July 14, 1943, Browder said: 'No good American will at this moment indulge in feuds against the Communists or the capitalists.'"

Browder not only wants immunity from criticism for the Communists, but he says also that labor must not "engage in feuds against the capitalists." It is well known to all labor men, of course, that every effort by labor to obtain fair-play is considered an attack on "the capitalists." What Browder is advocating is surrender of American labor to its enemies.

From their own point of view, the Communists are right. Their sole interest is the victory of Soviet Russia. Just as during the Nazi-Polish war, the Communists were right. Their sole interest is the victory of Soviet Russia. Just as during the Nazi-Polish war, the Communists were right. Their sole interest is the victory of Soviet Russia.

Reuther Group Fakes Browder's Writings

The biggest union in the world, now in convention at Buffalo, is being victimized by a forgery in the spirit of Hitler and of Goebbels.

That's happening right now at the CIO United Auto Workers convention where forces grouped around Walter

Reuther, red-baiting contender for succession to Homer Martin, have brazenly taken sentences out of context from the writings of Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, to form a grotesque distortion which they put before the 2,000 delegates as ammunition against their opposition in the UAW.

Aim of the Reuther forces' in this forgery is simple: 1) misrepresent Browder's position; 2) brand anyone who opposes you as a follower of Browder or a sympathizer; 3) obscure all genuine union issues under this smoke screen.

Above you see reproduction from a scurrilous publication headed "Must Labor Surrender Its Standards and Rights in Order to Win the War?" No delegate's names are attached and the reason they are not is clear. The section reprinted purports to come from Browder's book "Victory—And After."

QUOTATION

Here is what Browder really said (Page 85, 87 and 88, "Victory—And After," 50-cent edition):

"Any attempt to interpret literally the phrase equality of sacrifice would, of course, not help prosecute the war to victory, but would hopelessly sabotage it. There is not, and cannot be, any literal equality of sacrifice as between workers and capitalists in this war. The workers must make the main sacrifices and they have enough common sense to know it, and enough common sense not to object to it. The workers and farmers, the men and women who toil, are already making and will continue to make the major sacrifices without which victory in this war would be impossible."

"They are not haggling, and will not haggle, about the precise measurement of each sacrifice. They are interested only in victory and they are prepared to pay the necessary price whatever it may be. But they are also determined that the entire nation shall contribute to victory to the fullest possible extent, that no special interests shall be allowed to obstruct, hamper, or delay this victory."

"The more scientific formulation of this principle of 'equality' would therefore be something like this: Every group and individual is equally obliged to give whatever is necessary for victory, whether this be life, labor or property."

"And to round out the conception, it must be added: 'All incomes should be limited during the war to the minimum required to enable each person to perform his maximum service in his respective field.'"

"The President has defined his proposals with a great liberality toward the owning classes, by agreeing that a \$25,000 per year income, after paying all taxes, must be allowed to the most wealthy individuals, in order to maintain their loyalty and patriotism and insure their support of the war."

"That is a fairly comfortable ceiling over their incomes and it is to be hoped that it will attain the desired end. Congress has so far refused to believe that upper class loyalty to their country is compatible with such a 'low standard' of living, but it seems the country as a whole agrees with the President and will bring Congress into line."

"The labor movement has not protested this generous allowance to the privileged classes, understanding that even in besieged civilization such persons trained to luxury and idleness must be handled gently and indulgently. Even the Communists have shown no disposition to urge more drastic restric-

Machinists Union Re-Admitted to AFL

(Continued from Page 1)

beginning of the convention it was clear that the executive council and the delegates wanted the IAM to return. It was also obvious that the IAM wanted to stay within the AFL and here was much more of an air of confidence all around in its regard than existed at any time in the Lewis re-entry matter.

Many delegates interpret the return of the Machinists as a step which brings a union into the convention which is opposed to Lewis' war-sabotage policies and which will have progressive tendencies because of the many war workers in its ranks. Others fear that there may be some confusion created on the question, in the sense that the Machinists' return may be used as an argument for false labor unity, namely, for the re-entry also of Lewis.

WEAK INTL. UNITY PLEA

The need for international labor unity was referred to rather gingerly by H. N. Harrison, one of the two fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, in his address this afternoon. This was done by Harrison's saying that "our general council was naturally disappointed at the failure to secure the inclusion of representatives of American labor in the Anglo-Soviet-Trade Union Committee."

Again, Harrison stated that he had been a member of the British Trade Union delegation to the Soviet Union this year, and added:

"I can tell you first-hand how disappointed the Soviet Trade Union delegates were when we told them that it had not been possible for us to secure agreement on American labor representation to the Anglo-Soviet-Trade Union Committee."

They requested us to further our efforts to bring about complete unity of the representatives of organized labor throughout the world."

As a sort of weak postscript Harrison added: "The Russian people are deeply grateful for the overwhelming material help which has been sent to them," but said nothing of the fraternal gratitude which the whole democratic world should have to the Soviet people and their trade unions for having saved it from death at the hands of Hitler."

SLAP AT SOVIET UNION

Indeed, at this point the British Trade Union delegate departed from his fraternal text to take a false and gratuitous slap at our powerful Soviet ally by saying that "our Ambassador Standley is right, however, and the mass of the people do not know the extent of the Allied aid given."

In his concluding remarks, Harrison expressed "my fervent wish and desire to see brought into being a world-wide trade union organization, an organization tolerant of each other's individual problems."

Much of the burden of Harrison's speech was concerned with the new entry of women into industry and the British trade unions. He told of the trade union stand for "equal pay for equal work," the amendment by the Amalgamated Engineering Union of its constitution to permit women to become members, and the argument of four British unions to work together in the enrollment of women.

In contrast to the conspicuous concern which has been shown here as to post-war problems, Harrison cautioned that the establishment of a "post-war industrial policy" isn't "going to be so simple," and stated that retention of certain war-time controls could not be easily done away with in Britain at one stroke.

The same thought was expressed by Harrison's associates as fraternal delegates, William Bayliss of the British Miners. He gave it as his opinion that the Machinery of Control, which has been set up to regulate the supply and distribution

of essential commodities, will have to continue for some time after the war in Great Britain.

What is essential in his country he stated, was that the representatives of the unions continue to be active in the cooperative administration of these controls.

In responding to Harrison's remarks, Green made a complimentary reference to the fight of the Soviet Government and its army, but reiterated the words of the executive council report in opposition to International Trade Union Unity and collaboration with the Soviet Trade Unions.

At a Chamber of Commerce luncheon today, where he was the speaker, Green put himself on record for the free enterprise system but he warned that if private industry "persists in futile and misguided efforts to destroy the trade union movement, it will destroy itself and the free enterprise system."

As today's session came to an end, any final disposition of the Lewis re-entry question remained in a rumor stage. Despite vague whisperings "of a deal" which covered both the Machinists and the Lewis re-entry and despite the receipt of a letter from Lewis last night by Matthew Woll, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, there was no reliable definite information as yet of how the matter would finally come to the floor of the convention. That there was extensive and bitter opposition to Lewis re-entry among the delegates, and specifically to district 50, there can be no question.

Aussies Move On Madang

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Friday, Oct. 8 (UP).—Australian troops are rolling down the Ramu River valley toward the Japanese coastal base of Madang, New Guinea, with surprising speed, while Allied bombers and fighters have neutralized the enemy's outer aerial defenses west of Rabaul along the New Britain invasion coast, official reports said today.

(The Allied offensive has "gained in intensity," and all government officials have a "truly enormous" responsibility in harnessing Japan's resources for total war, a Tokyo broadcast Thursday quoted Premier Hideki Tojo as telling 240 newly-appointed officials, the OWI reported.)

Votes \$75 for Wife and Child

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (UP).—A measure substantially boosting dependency allowances for service men's children but falling short of increases proposed in the Senate-approved occupational deferment bill was approved today by the House Military Affairs Committee.

It stipulates no change in the \$50 monthly allotment for a childless wife but provides \$25 extra for the first child; \$20 more for the second, and \$15 for each additional child. Present allowances are \$12 for the first child and \$10 for each additional.

Suit Bares Teacher's Pro-Fascist Views

(Continued from Page 1)

teachers is based on charges preferred by the principal of the school and the Board of Education arising from Miss Quinn's classroom activities. The case is still pending before the Board.

The teachers charge that Miss Quinn told her students that U. S. is "totalitarian"; that all labor leaders are "gangsters and Communists"; that all free colleges teach Communism; that all foreigners must be deported from the U. S.; that Roosevelt had asked for the war with Japan and now had got it; expressed the belief that China would be better off under Japanese rule and that Japan was more civilized than China.

She also is accused by the teachers of having expressed her opposition to rationing, sabotaging her duties as Registrar during conscription registration by tearing out of every circular Pres. Roosevelt's

message explaining the need for the draft, before giving it to each registrant.

Moreover, that in advocating the deportation of the foreign-born she called Italians "greasy foreigners," and told her class, of which a refugee child is a member, that the refugees from Germany were "causing trouble because they were taking jobs away from Americans."

Among the charges against her by the 14 fellow-teachers whom she is suing for libel that she asked a Jewish teacher where she could get an English translation of the Talmud so she could see "where it said that Jewish men may rape Christian girls over the age of three."

Although Miss Quinn denies the allegation, the charge is a/o made that she participated in the picketing of Station WMCA when that station refused to sell time to Charles E. Coughlin.

Demands Local Labor Paper Back Invasion

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 7.—The Cleveland Federation of Labor last night reiterated its stand for an immediate invasion of Western Europe and criticized the Cleveland Citizen, independent AFL paper, for its anti-second front editorial of Sept. 17.

A. I. Davey, Jr., editor of the Citizen, attempted to defend his position by saying: "As an editor, I don't want any shoe-maker, brick-layer—or any stereotyper—to tell me what to write." He further called on the delegates not to "push the military experts."

Delegate McGroarty of the Citizens replied that "we in labor have got to take sides in the prosecution of this war." He pointed to the need for labor initiative in deciding war and foreign policy and received the hearty applause of the gathering when he stated:

"I'm just a stereotyper from the shop, but I know it's about time the rank and file and everyone else in labor asserted themselves."

On the question of "military experts," McGroarty showed that there was reason to believe the outstanding experts like Generals Marshall and Eisenhower and President Roosevelt favored the immediate opening of a second front, but had yielded to Churchill at Quebec. He added that Churchill was not in the habit of leaving decisions to so-called "experts" and said:

"Right now, there are all kinds of post-war experts; and if we leave it to them, there won't be any labor movement after the war."

The Stereotypers' leader concluded by pointing out that the Citizen editorial was a direct contradiction of the position taken by the Ohio State and Cleveland A.F. bodies.

Ted Milner of the Post Office Clerks asserted that he could not accept the argument of the Citizen editor that one has to be a military expert to speak on the second front.

"The question is when do we want the war to end," he continued. "Everyone agrees there should be a second front, the question is its timing and I'm for opening it just as soon as humanly possible."

A motion calling on the Cleveland Citizen to adapt its editorial policy to the position of the Ohio and Cleveland Federations was adopted unanimously.

CIO Helps Elect Springfield Choice

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 7.—Organized labor made its weight felt in primary elections here Tuesday when the endorsement of the Western Massachusetts CIO Council helped nominate Acting Mayor Albin J. Henderson as Republican candidate for Mayor, and to nominate two of five other CIO-endorsed candidates for City Council. All will be voted on in November city elections.

Candidates were endorsed on the basis of their positive stand on the labor win-the-war platform for the primaries which included the following planks: boosting production in Springfield through increased labor-management cooperation, city aid to OPA enforcement, and measures to abolish discrimination against Negroes and other minorities.

CIO shop stewards in the biggest defense plants got out the vote and secured transportation for the workers to the polls. It is widely admitted here that this labor primary mobilization helped to bring Acting Mayor Anderson some 1,000-odd votes that gave him victory over his nearest Republican opponent, Roy Chapin.

The Old Guard Hoover elements of the local Republican machine concentrated a bitter "politics-as-usual" attack against Acting Mayor Anderson.

Anderson's record of support to war time unity is due above all to his taking the lead from the joint AFL-CIO committee in questions of price-control, production, and racial unity. That's why Springfield labor feels that his election in November would offer opportunities to raise wartime unity to new levels of strength. It would also strengthen the win-the-war elements in the Republican Party locally and even

to influence Springfield's Hooverite Congressman Glason. Although the AFL locally was prevented from primary activity by a constitutional barrier, it is expected that it will be active in the November elections.

Youth Prepare For Convention

Three Queens community youth organizations already have elected fraternal delegates to attend the three-day national convention of the Young Communist League, which opens Friday evening, Oct. 15th at 7:30 o'clock in New York's Manhattan Center, it was announced yesterday by Helen Kamen, executive secretary of the Queens County Young Communist League Committee. She named the organizations as Club Hickory (Astoria), Jeds (Sunnyside) and Victory Action Club (Richmond Hill).

The convention, declared Miss Kamen, will meet to consider a proposal "... to change the name of the Young Communist League, and to broaden its leadership in order to help create a new, united, anti-fascist youth organization, to which all young people, regardless of party affiliation, can join."

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By Nat Low

Before the biggest crowd ever to see a World Series game in baseball history, 69,990 fans, the New York Yankees were within five outs of losing the third game of the classic to the rambunctious St. Louis Cardinals when suddenly all hell broke loose and a typical, old fashioned Yankee rally pounded five runs across the plate and the game was won, 6-2. Billy Johnson's triple with the bags loaded did the trick.

The five-run rally followed on the heels of the best pitched game of the series by southpaw Alpha Brazil who only nine weeks ago was just a so-so hurler in the minor leagues. Brazil's slow curves, downers and hooks drove the Yanks crazy and they went into the eighth inning with three hits and an unearned run. Brazil's control was the like of which the series had not seen before. He not only did not walk anybody until that eighth, but gave only one batter as much as three balls and four other batters only two balls. In other words he was way ahead of every single hitter he faced and had them at his mercy.

But the Yanks, ever the mighty clutch opportunists, waited for only one break and the break came in the eighth inning when Johnny Lindell, hitless in the series up to that point, rammed a sharp single to center to start the inning and then speeded to second when Harry Walker kicked the ball around.

George Stinewiss batted for Hank Borowy and laid down a bunt along the first base line. Ray Sanders grabbed the ball and rifled it to third where Kurowski tagged Lindell and the umpire called him out. But a split second later Lindell's neck cracked against Kurowski's neck and the ball popped out of the third baseman's hands, making Lindell safe.

This opened the floodgates. Tuck Stainback popped out weakly and with one out Frankie Crosetti was purposely walked to load the bases for a double play. This brought up Billy Johnson, by far the outstanding player of the series. Johnson looked at one strike then belted the next pitch deep into the hole between Danny Litwhiler and Harry Walker. It rolled to the left field wall and all three Yanks scored as Billy pulled up at third. That made the score 4-2 and the ball game was over even if the Yanks did add two more runs to the total on hits by Gordon, Dickey and Etten.

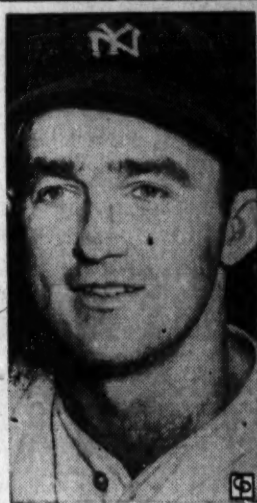
CARDS SCORE 2 IN 4TH
The Cards, playing with their usual dash, got off to a flying start in the fourth inning when they hit Hank Borowy for three hits and two runs which looked very big at the time. Stan Kurowski opened it with a sharp crack into left for a single. Walker Cooper sacrificed him to second and then Whitey Kurowski came through with a belt to left for two bases and run No. 1. Sanders walked and then Litwhiler rammed a single to left to bring Kurowski across. Marion also walked but Brazil and Klein could do nothing with the bags loaded and the inning came to an end.

The Yanks made one run back in the sixth but it was unearned. Borowy opened with a double to deep left. Stainback and Crosetti both went out weakly and when Billy Johnson rolled easily to third the inning seemed over. But Kurowski booted the ball and Borowy trotted over the plate to make the score 2-1, the way it remained until that hectic and dramatic eighth inning.

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1943



BILLY JOHNSON

BOX SCORE

CARDINALS									
AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.
Klein, 2b	4	0	0	2	2	0	4	0	0
Walker, cf	4	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	1
Musial, rf	3	1	1	1	0	0	3	1	1
W. Cooper, c	4	0	1	4	1	0	4	0	1
Kurowski, 3b	3	1	1	2	2	0	3	1	1
Sanders, 1b	3	0	0	6	2	0	3	0	0
Litwhiler, lf	4	0	2	3	0	0	4	0	2
Marion, ss	2	0	0	2	4	1	2	0	0
Brazil, p	3	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0
Krist, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brecheen, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O'Dea	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	31	2	6	24	14	4	31	6	8

YANKS									
AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.
Stainback, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	1
Crosetti, ss	2	1	0	1	5	0	2	1	0
Johnson, 3b	4	1	1	0	1	0	4	1	1
Keller, lf	3	1	0	2	0	0	3	1	0
Gordon, 2b	4	0	1	3	2	0	4	0	1
Dickey, c	4	0	2	6	1	0	4	0	2
Etten, 1b	4	0	1	10	1	0	4	0	1
Lindell, rf	3	1	1	2	0	0	3	1	1
Borowy, p	2	1	1	2	0	0	2	1	1
Murphy, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stinewiss	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Total	31	6	8	27	10	0	31	6	8

Contest Column Tomorrow

The next column in the Daily Worker's Sports Writing Contest will appear tomorrow. There has been a pause of five days due to the World Series. . . . As soon as the Series comes to an end three to four reader columns will appear every week. . . .

'No Pink Tea' Says McCarthy In Comment on Lindell Slide

By C. E. Dexter

The Yankees were in the driver's seat as they boarded a train to St. Louis last night and a play at third base, Kurowski's error on a throw—seemed to have turned the tide against the Cardinals.

Another third base play, Slaughter's great throw from deep right field clean across the diamond to catch Stainback, was the pivotal moment in 1942. This year the Yankees were determined not to let it happen again.

"Kurowski was waiting for me at third, our jaws hit, and I am stunned." That's the way Johnny Lindell put it in the Yankee dressing room after the game. But Johnny really rode into the blond Cardinal third sacker.

"It's no pink tea," was Joe McCarthy's comment. "I'm using Russo on Sunday and if any change is necessary, we'll put Chandler back in."

McCarthy said lean Alpha Brazil had troubled the Yankees in the early innings. "They had never seen him before and didn't know his stuff. The result was they hit at a lot of bad balls. But when they did begin to get around his sinker, they found him easy. Don't forget too, that we would have had two more runs in the eighth if Gordon had not been hit by Dickey's grounder. That was a sure single."

The Yankee pilot was confident that the Russo-Chandler combination will win the series by Monday night. Not so Billy Southworth. The Cards' general leader said the Yanks had won on errors. "We don't usually lose them that way—we win them," he added.

The Cardinal locker room was quiet as Billy spoke. "One game won't make or break a team in this series. We are not down. You can't be too emphatic about that."

About the fatal error of Kurowski's, Billy said, "That was a freak play. Lindell's jaw hit Kurowski's jaw and snapped his head back. He was stunned, but tried to tag Lindell out after he dropped the ball. I took Kurowski out in the ninth because I figured he was too shaken up to be any good."

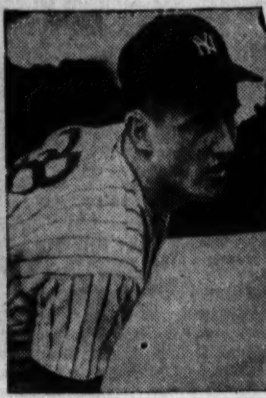
Southworth said Brazil had pitched a good game. "I am pleased with his work. He got a tough break."

The Yankees were highly elated at their victory. Billy Johnson, whose three-base blow put them in the lead, said, "It was great to win that one." He added that he connected with a fast ball on the hit of the game.

"Brazil has a good sinking curve,



STAN KUROWSKI



HANK BOROWY

but he doesn't have much of a fast one," was the way the pride of Monclair explained his blow.

Hank Borowy, the Yanks' other hero was modest. "My curve didn't really get to working until after that bad fourth. I changed balls

just before I pitched to Litwhiler—who knocked in the two Card runs. It seems I always give a hit when I change balls." Then with a grin, he admitted that it felt it wonderful to win your first world series game.

Maj. Billy Southworth, Jr. Not Betting on Cardinals

By Collie Small

A USAF BOMBER STATION, SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Oct. 6 (UP).—The kid with the bright new gold oak leaves on his shoulders, glowered at the fellow fliers in the barracks and said positively, he was not betting on the Cardinals.

That sounded strange coming from Major Billy Southworth, Jr., whose dad is doing his level best to steer the St. Louis Cardinals to their second straight world series title over the New York Yankees. A few questions provided the answer without the aid of Scotland Yard.

"It's like this," he said. "I'm superstitious and if I bet I put a whammy on the Cards. I get a lot of ribbing, but no matter how much they kid me around here, it still goes—no bets."

Billy is an operations officer now, for all of his 28 years, having completed an undisclosed number of bombing missions. He has grown the thin little mustache typical of Air Force officers and it manages to give the impression it's ashamed of itself. The gold oak leaves are

no help to his composure either, and when the boys rib him about his "title" he acts like a high school boy in his first tuxedo.

Only a little more than a year ago, young Billy was with the Toronto club of the International League and the gazettes across the nation in America made much of the scene that was supposed to have developed when the "Kid" told his father, who also is known as "Bully" the Kid, that he was quitting baseball to enlist in the Air Corps.

After much talk Southworth senior, so the story goes, called Billy downstairs, rapped him smartly with an old Louisville slugger bat and said sadly:

"Son, it's a beautiful day. You'll never have a finer one to enlist."

They say Billy loitered around until shortly before breakfast before he bounded down the front steps, three at a time, to enlist.

UAW Endorses FDR for Fourth Term

(Continued from Page 1)

The President is lauded for his "courageous crusade for the rights of the common man" but the resolution warns that it will be impossible to mobilize support for him to a sufficient degree, "if the present Democratic party policy of appeasement of the foes of progress and labor continues."

The resolution, urging the President to lead an "aggressive" fight against his defeatist foes, pledges to mobilize the union's strength behind him on all "sound and progressive steps."

Long standing prejudice against "piece-work" as incentive wages is still understood by the majority of the UAW delegates, was too strong to overcome the hard facts that a day-long full-dress discussion on incentives brought out. A resolution opposing extension of incentives to plants that do not have them, passed by a vote of approximately three against two. In view of the confusion, misrepresentation and long-standing prejudice that the delegates brought with them to the convention, the large majority was viewed as a strong indicator that the fight for incentives is only getting into stride.

Shortly after the fourth term resolution the convention went into considerable fire works over constitutional provisions preliminary to electing officers.

The fourth term resolution points out that while the President has been "absorbed with his responsibilities on the military front," the "reactionary Southern Democrats and Republicans with industry and farm pressure groups" have grasped the opportunity to undermine the home front.

The fifty-fifty division on the issue on the executive board and the large minority among the 2,000 delegates gives an emphatic lie to that policy.

The discussion upon incentives was only limited in scope. The debate was only limited on whether the right to sign incentive pay contracts in plants that do not have them now. Actually many of the Addes-Frankenstein delegates argued fundamentally on the same basis as the Reuther people.

A last-minute amendment of the Addes minority of the Resolutions Committee to its own report, adding a section forbidding officers to advocate extension of incentives, was a further retreat that weakened the minority. A constructive discussion nevertheless broke through with the evidence overwhelming that had the issues been fully fought out in the locals in the same light, Reuther's demagoguery would have slipped off like water on a duck's back.

After all the 22 Board members by a special motion from the floor, stated their views on incentives the discussion was wide open, with many delegates from the large number here that are not caucus-controlled making more direct speeches favorable to incentives.

The veil of factionalism and confusion that shrouded incentives was torn away when Vice President

Richard Frankenstein and Secretary Treasury George P. Addes delivered their speeches.

Until that point most of the discussion on incentives was the tons of factional, red-baiting literature that the Reuther-Leonard caucus had been dishing out to the delegates.

When Frankenstein delivered his well-prepared, hard-hitting speech and hammered away on the actual issues involved the Reuther-Leonard forces were put on the defensive and stayed in that position throughout the discussion. They were forced to drop the smoke screen of "Communism."

Both reports upheld the board decision which provided a set of seven rules of safeguards and guarantees of rates, where incentives are in effect. Frankenstein, supporting the minority report, said he still held to the "traditional" position that "no officer of the union has ever considered for one minute the return to the piece-work systems that were in existence before the UAW came into existence."

He told the delegates that he personally had more to do with "knocking out" such systems out of the Chrysler plants than any other

individual.

Frankenstein then took a practical example, the contract for the Harrison Radiator Division of General Motors which Walter Reuther, who heads the General Motors Division, approved last November. It is an "incentive pay contract," Frankenstein revealed, "which provides that production standards are to be set by the management."

On top of that it provides for straight piece-work rates above standard tasks, with a limit of 25 per cent in rise in earnings. According to this you can double your production and still get a limit of only a 25 per cent raise under Brother Reuther's incentive plan."

Frankenstein said "You'll find none of those protective measures in it. Actually this is a wage cut plan not incentives. The standards set

LOWDOWN

Yanks Still Great Opportunists, But Cards Aren't Beaten Yet

NAT LOW

Whew! And how's your blood pressure?

There was a game for you, brothers. A real, honest-to-goodness world series baseball game replete with terrific pitching, sensational hitting, tight sports, drama, and then the climax—the long hit to clear the bases.

You've gotta hand it to them Yanks. They are the same ever-potent opportunists who wait just for the slightest little opening in the enemy's defenses. Then, boom, boom, boom and the ball game is over and done with.

But you still can't convince the Cards, a couple of million fans, and many writers that the Yanks deserved to win that one.

The Cards had the game sewed up. It was in their back pockets—yet it was stolen from them.

And besides—what's that Billy Johnson doing out of the Army? The Cards should do something about that lad. No freshman has a right to act up so uppity in the big time. . . . And another thing. The guy was tricky yesterday; he didn't play fair. Up until that eighth inning he acted like a pussy cat at the plate. In the first inning his slow roller to short nabbed Stainback at third. In the fourth inning he hit into a double play. In the sixth inning he hit an easy grounder to Kurowski. . . . Then in the eighth inning, with the bases loaded, he plays for keeps and coveys a ball about a million miles from home. . . . Is that fair?

From the very beginning it was obvious that the first real break either way would decide the game. These two teams are so closely matched they could play a series of fifty games and wind up 25 wins apiece.

Three magnificent fielding plays highlighted the first three innings. In the second Marion hit a high fly to left and Keller got it with a backhand catch against the railing after a long run. . . . In the second Joe Gordon caught one on the nose and sent it into left field but Danny Litwhiler, running at top speed all the way, nabbed it off his shoestrings with another one handed. . . . And in the third, Johnny Lindell blasted a real DiMaggioan clout to left center and Harry Walker backed up to the 425-foot mark before pulling it down over his shoulder. . . . These catches set the tempo for the whole game. . . .

Brazil was magnificent. This red-haired, lanky pitcher looks much like Carl Hubbell and showed all of Hub's calm and poise the very first time he had ever even seen the Yankee Stadium. . . . His most deceptive pitch was a change of pace slow curve that broke into left hand batters and away from righties. Keller, Etten, Crosetti and Johnson (before the eighth) were helpless before him. . . . He so impressed the crowd that when he trudged off the mound following Johnson's base-clearing triple he received the biggest ovation of the series to date. Even Joe Gordon, coming out of the dugout to bat while Brazil headed for the showers, applauded as did many of the other Yanks in the dugout. . . .

Of course, Borowy was pretty good too, giving up only six hits and two runs before being lifted for a pinch hitter in that eighth.

Walker Cooper didn't get a hit till the ninth inning but the crowd gave him a big hand all through the day—a little way of expressing their sympathy for him in the loss of Dad Cooper. . . . Mort is already in St. Louis, having left after the game on Wednesday. . . .

There is a two-day layoff then the teams hook up again in St. Louis on Sunday. . . . It will be Rube Russo against Max Lanier or possibly Mort Cooper. . . . The Cards need this game if they are to win—and I still think they will cop. . . . This team is not licked yet. The boys have plenty of fight left and will be playing harder than ever once they get into the friendly atmosphere of their home park.

Brazil is anxious to get another crack at the Yanks. . . . "I never pitched a better game in my life," said the two-headed hurler in the Card dressing room after the game. . . . Southworth was his usual polite self although obviously deeply disappointed at the outcome. . . . "We made too many errors. We usually don't. . . . But that's baseball. . . . If there weren't any errors there wouldn't be baseball. . . ."

The Cards were subdued but not bitter or sullen. True, the game had taken the heart right out of them, but Slat's Marion was the best example of their spirit. . . . "Heck," the wonderful shortstop drawled, "That was the way the game goes. . . . Ah would have said 'the same way. . . . But we'll come back. . . . It'll be different out in St. Lou. . . . This heah's a great ball club."

In the Yank dressing room the boys were still pounding Billy Johnson on the back and his skin was red from the happy blows. . . . Johnny Lindell, drinking a coke, smiled youthfully and said, "Here's what I hit him with," and pointed to his jaw. . . . "I don't know how I did it, but I did. . . . I felt the thing crack and I thought it was busted." He referred to his slide into Kurowski, of course. . . .

Fight! Team! Fight!
They can't beat us—well, not more than twice, anyway.

WANT-ADS

Notes per word
(Minimum 10 words)

	Daily	Sunday
1 time	37	50
2 times	25	35
3 times	18	25
4 times	12	18
5 times	8	12

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WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily Worker are 50c per line (6 words) a line—3 lines minimum.
DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight
Manhattan
INTERPRETATION OF THE WEEK—No lecture tonight because of holiday. Morris U. Schappes will speak at Sunday night party, October 10th at 8:30 P.M. Friday lectures will begin again October 15th. School for Democracy, 13 Astor Place, N. Y. 2.

Coming
Brooklyn
BROWNVILLE's Gala Event of the Year. Harry and Sarah Ruderman's 15th Wedding Anniversary. Headliners—Laura Duncan, Al Moss, Billy Rebo and others. Dancing with swing and refreshments (all inclusive—\$6). TWO Cities, 275 Saratoga Ave. Aup.: P. V. Cacchiola Club, 23rd A.D.

Manhattan
JAMES FORD, of National Committee Communist Party, speaks on "Unity Will Win." What Are the National Issues at Stake Today? 223 Eighth Ave., N. Y. C. Aup.: Chelsea Club. Sunday, October 10th, 4 P.M.

All Latest BALLROOM DANCES GUARANTEED
Private Course . . . \$5
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Social & Instructional Ball . . . 11 P.M. \$1.00
Miss LYNN
5 W. 46th St. ON Fifth Ave.
Hours 1-10 P.M.

VETERANS FALL DANCE

Ralph Hayes and His Orchestra

Cafe Society Entertainment

Saturday Night, Oct. 9

Admission 85c — At Door \$1.10
tax incl.

Manhattan Center

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34th Street and Eighth Avenue

Tickets at: VETERANS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE—OFFICE, 100 Fifth Ave. and Bookshops

Change the World

By MIKE GOLD

"THE Russians' great military and industrial successes began to arrive only after Russia began to swing sharply to the right," explains a recent editorial in the copperhead organ N. Y. Daily News. The church has been restored, army democracy abolished, the millionaire and pauper have returned to Russian life, says the N. Y. Goebbels sheet, and it believes that the road to military victory lies through such a political reaction at home.

According to this mobster theory of the "Daily News," if Russia will only now introduce the black market, the stock exchange, racial lynching and a venal, copperhead press the Red Army can acquire the strength and brains sufficient to chase all the Nazis as far back as Berlin.

A little fact occurs, however, in this ingenious and crooked theory. Has not fascist Italy enjoyed all the benefits of such capitalist reaction for 10 to 15 years? It has had in God's plenty, its armies of grafters and union-busters, it has had a legalized press and an arrogant military caste, it has had a busy stock exchange and a fascist party.

Fascist Italy was a veritable Daily News Utopia. By all standards applied by the Daily News expert to Russian victory, this fascist Italy should by now have conquered the whole earth, including America. But where now is the famous fascist Tower of Pisa? It has done its last leaning and was shattered to pieces in the first democratic storm. The Daily News, like Mussolini, puts its chief trust in brutality and force. But they who trust the sword perish in the gutter, by the same sword. Read your Bible for some light on the Red Army, Mr. Patterson, an army that bears the sword of a great human faith.

The Daily News is not alone, of course, in believing that the Soviet Union is going through some counter-revolution and under the pressure of war is hastening back to capitalism.

Friends of a fighting coalition that will destroy fascism and enable America, Britain and Russia to cooperate for world peace seem often as anxious as the Daily News to prove that Russia is rapidly abandoning its socialist constitution. They think

In This Too They Insult
Our Great Soviet Ally

this will win good-will.

Earl Browder has already pointed out the danger that lurks in such opportunistic shirking and falsification of the realities. You cannot build any genuine friendship on a lie. Russia is never going to give up its socialism.

There is no use pretending that Russia is going to restore the Czar or the Bank of France. Its people will stick to socialism, come war or come peace.

As a socialist land Russia is the natural enemy of fascism, as this war well proves. What more can the democracies ask in a partner?

Reaction in the Soviet Union could only mean a return to some fascist order. Only American fascists can hope for such a march backward in Russia.

The Daily News is a loud agitator of the copperhead and defeatist line which declares that a Second Front would only aid Russia and is a military impossibility, besides.

There are some three or four million armed allied troops in England but they could never fight the two million or less Nazis in Europe and it would only aid the Russians, says the Daily News.

Those who advocate a Second Front now are tools of Russia and anyway we have a second front in Sicily, and a third front at Naples and will open a fourth, fifth and even tenth front when it can be done safely without unnecessary loss of life such as the callous Russians do not care about.

No, say the Westbrook Peglers and Colonel Pattersons, we will do nothing to help Russia, not even if she does restore religion, capitalism, race lynching or the Czarism.

But when will Russia help us fight Japan? That is where the real war is going on. The copperheads place the matter on a shopkeeping basis. They want to trade the lives of young soldiers with Russia. It is a dirty and futile thing to do.

Russia has for years protected the eastern flank of America against Japan. Russia's long hatred of Japanese fascism has long immobilized millions of soldiers and sailors who must guard Manchuria and the Japanese Empire for the Soviets.

Thus, even on this front the Hearsts and Pattersons insult the great eastern ally and aid the Japanese. Their concern with that front is only a defeatist maneuver. They want America to lose, and fascism to win the world, and the first important step to this end is obviously to smash the fighting alliance with the Soviet Union.

calling a fascist a fascist in the picture, he replied: "The fascists."

Samuel Ornitz, author of the famous "Hunch, Faunch and Jowl," received an ovation when he wound up his talk on anti-Semitism by calling for the outlawry of racism as the "last survival of cannibalism."

"There is going to be a peace conference," said Ornitz. "And we shall be articulate. We shall say one thing... that racism which is the last survival of cannibalism must be outlawed like cannibalism... that is the one thing we want out of this war."

Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples pointed to the great many key positions in the Senate and House of Representatives held by reactionary Southern states as an explanation of the enormous difficulties confronting the progress of the country in the war.

Dalton Trumbo, screen-writer, criticized Hollywood's failure to employ Negro screen-writers. "He could think of only two, Clarence Muse and Langston Hughes who had been invited to work in the industry during the past several years."

Carey McWilliams, authority on minority problems, said that the treatment of minorities is the responsibility of the National Government. "He said the Government has the power under the Constitution to outlaw the poll tax, lynchings and anti-Semitism and can exercise that power tomorrow if it wants."

Storm Jameson, president London Centre of the International Pen sent the following cable to the congress: "Films are an invention of the Devil which is just beginning to be turned by man to his own benefit. There never was any reason why the Devil should write all the best films and for the sake of the human race it is to be hoped that more and more writers will learn to handle this most powerful of all tools for altering the future."

A group of Chinese writers wrote: "At a moment when darkness prevails in the world, you are our beacon. We are confident that your efforts will eventually lead mankind towards the goal of freedom and progress for which the United Nations are fighting today." It was signed by Kuo Mo-Jo, Tien Han, Lu Shieh-lin, Hung Shen, Feng Tse, Chiang Chün-shiang, Yuen Chung-mei, Butterfly Wu, Yang and Tsao Yu.

When Dudley Nichols, who adapted "For Whom the Bell Tolls" to the screen was asked at one of the panels which pressure groups kept him from

Lion Feuchtwanger took the floor at one of the panels. "We will not soon forget the voice of this great writer," he said. "The Nazis," he said, "have much more in common with fascists in other parts of the world than they have with the bulk of the German people." Feuchtwanger said there was hope for the world because books by various exiled writers including some of his own have had a bigger sale throughout the world than Hitler's "Mein Kampf."

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Ernesto Lecuana



The above photo was taken on Cuban Liberation Day Oct. 10, 1940 at Fraternity Park near Havana. A 21-gun salute has just been fired at the conclusion of ceremonies at which the New Cuban Constitution was proclaimed. Ernesto Lecuana, Cuba's foremost Pianist-Composer, will make his American debut at Carnegie Hall this Sunday, which is the third anniversary of Cuban Liberation Day.

By Beth McHenry

Ernesto Lecuana, the great Cuban composer, was creating Good Neighbor music when he was 11 years old. It was then that the gifted Lecuana composed his first published work, "Cuba y America," which became a popular piece with military bands.

At 47 years of age Ernesto Lecuana's many compositions are so well known and loved that many people somehow have got the idea that the composer himself is dead. So far is he from being dead, however, that he will make his first American concert debut in Carnegie Hall on Oct. 10—a great occasion to Lecuana himself for it is Cuban Liberation Day.

An incredibly prolific talent, the noted Cuban composer has enriched both concert and popular music with his compositions, which include the symphonic "Malgueña" and rich popular melodies like "Siboney" and "Always in My Heart."

There's more to the Carnegie Hall Concert next Sunday than music alone, however, for the Lecuana 54-piece symphony orchestra is made up of Negro and white musicians—the first mixed

was so rich and unusual that they all turned their attention upon him.

Senior Lecuana does not lead the life of an aloof artist, however, not by any means. He has done his utmost to augment better relations among the American nations and each of his many concert tours has done much to promote inter-American friendship.

A great friend and admirer of the late George Gershwin, first to introduce "Rhapsody in Blue" to Paris and to Latin America too.

It was Lecuana's music which introduced the rhumba and the conga to the United States.

World Premiere of 'Black Rhapsody'

At the concert next Sunday Lecuana's most recent composition, "Black Rhapsody," will have its world premiere. Among the many noted musicians and composers who will take part in the concert will be Gonzalo Roig, director of the Havana Symphony, who arrived in New York this week for the special purpose.

Dr. Juan Brower, Lecuana's brother-in-law, who acted as interpreter for the composer, told us that even the family had mourned him as dead on two occasions. One was when Lecuana was reported dead in Madrid in 1930 only to appear personally in time to deny the story in Havana. The second time was when another man named Lecuana was killed in a plane accident and the press service reported that it was the noted composer who had lost his life.

"Everywhere in Cuba men stood silent with their heads bowed in

Good Neighbor
Pianist-Composer



ERNESTO LECUANA

respect to the memory of Ernesto," Dr. Brower related. "Only Ernesto refused to remove his hat when the news came over his radio!"

While he has been in America Senior Lecuana has been serving as cultural attaché to the Cuban Embassy in Washington. He is a close personal friend and supporter of President Batista of Cuba.

Sunday's concert will be broadcast over Station WNYC and shortwaved to South America by NBC.

Film Front

By DAVID PLATT

HOLLYWOOD.—A deep hush fell upon the audience at Royce Hall, at the opening of the Writers Congress at the University of California, when a letter was read from Madame Simone Tery, French writer now in Mexico City reporting the death of the beloved writer Romaine Rolland in a Nazi concentration camp.

Not a single Los Angeles newspaper carried President Roosevelt's message to the congress extending congratulations to the Hollywood Writers Mobilization Committee and to the University of California for sponsoring a meeting of importance to all Americans.

But for days prior to the opening most of them carried reams of false print about the congress, emanating from State Senator Jack B. Tenney, head of the miniature Dies Committee out here.

The Senator is embittered because many of the writers participating in the congress were anti-Nazi in 1933-34-35-36-37-38-39-40 when they should have been pro-Tenney.

Dr. Robert G. Sproul, president of the University of California, opened the meeting. After quoting President Roosevelt's message which said that the congress was a symbol of American faith in the freedom of expression, he added: "It is to be treason to cooperate with the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the United States in a time of war, then and then only do we plead guilty at the bar of public opinion."

Dr. Sproul's remarks were clearly directed at Tenney and his stooges, several of whom were in the hall collecting evidence of the anti-fascist character of the congress.

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Highlights of the Writers Congress

calling a fascist a fascist in the picture, he replied: "The fascists."

Samuel Ornitz, author of the famous "Hunch, Faunch and Jowl," received an ovation when he wound up his talk on anti-Semitism by calling for the outlawry of racism as the "last survival of cannibalism."

"There is going to be a peace conference," said Ornitz. "And we shall be articulate. We shall say one thing... that racism which is the last survival of cannibalism must be outlawed like cannibalism... that is the one thing we want out of this war."

Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples pointed to the great many key positions in the Senate and House of Representatives held by reactionary Southern states as an explanation of the enormous difficulties confronting the progress of the country in the war.

Dalton Trumbo, screen-writer, criticized Hollywood's failure to employ Negro screen-writers. "He could think of only two, Clarence Muse and Langston Hughes who had been invited to work in the industry during the past several years."

Carey McWilliams, authority on minority problems, said that the treatment of minorities is the responsibility of the National Government. "He said the Government has the power under the Constitution to outlaw the poll tax, lynchings and anti-Semitism and can exercise that power tomorrow if it wants."

Storm Jameson, president London Centre of the International Pen sent the following cable to the congress: "Films are an invention of the Devil which is just beginning to be turned by man to his own benefit. There never was any reason why the Devil should write all the best films and for the sake of the human race it is to be hoped that more and more writers will learn to handle this most powerful of all tools for altering the future."

A group of Chinese writers wrote: "At a moment when darkness prevails in the world, you are our beacon. We are confident that your efforts will eventually lead mankind towards the goal of freedom and progress for which the United Nations are fighting today." It was signed by Kuo Mo-Jo, Tien Han, Lu Shieh-lin, Hung Shen, Feng Tse, Chiang Chün-shiang, Yuen Chung-mei, Butterfly Wu, Yang and Tsao Yu.

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Let's Discuss It

A Scientist Talks About Plastics

To the Editor: Entirely too much nonsense is being spread about the Utopian era of plastics. Especially by the big corporations in their colorful ads, promising plastic airplanes, new kinds of fancy gadgets and scientific marvels in the sweet by-and-by. Of course it is only a coincidence that the very companies, such as duPont, Cellulose Corporation, U. S. Chemical, Plaskon Corporation, Monoco Corporation, American Cyanide, etc., who have a stranglehold on the processes and production of this material, are the very ones who in the present, sabotage every bit of social progress.

"Marvels" are directly proportional to the state of ignorance of the population. Hogben in his "Futuristics for the Millions" reveals how the Egyptians practiced their "miracles" on the people, one of which was the prediction of the rising and falling of the Sacred River Nile. The Egyptian temples were equipped with underground channels that communicated with the river, skillfully concealed from the eyes of the people. The masses could not see the connection between prophecy and reality.

Just as the Egyptian priests with pretentious phraseology fobbed off their prophecies on the laity, present day high priests of science use one language when they write in the proceedings of learned societies and another in the Sunday supplements of the Hearst press.

"Plastics" are not scientific marvels. Indeed, the word "plastic" hardly describes the substance, except to indicate that it may be molded to any desired shape.

In Basle, Switzerland, in 1946, Schoenbein, a chemist, was already experimenting with celluloid products. Even Parady, in England, toyed with cellulose plastics. Diphtheria, in France around 1880-90, who discovered the use of cellulose as plastic material, but who received little support and encouragement in France, moved to Germany. Incidentally, this is but one of the many hundreds of examples of the proud and pretentious, but false claims of the development of so-called "German" science. Here in America, Dr. Baker in Long Island, N. Y., several decades ago developed a formaldehyde-urea plastic, in his method the material was impregnated on cloth, and laminated—that is, layer upon layer, or sheets).

The source of materials for plastics is derived from coal, oil, petroleum, natural gas, water, vegetable oils and fats and air. There are two main types of plastics in the industry; those derived from petroleum sources are called polymerization products; those derived from coal, natural gas, and others are called thermo-setting-condensation products. For example, a simple illustration would be clay as a heat setting plastic—Portland cement, a cold setting plastic. There are upwards of 1,300 varieties, derived from 24 chemical types, depending upon the basic materials. Although the raw materials such as coal, limestone for

cellulose production, salt and cellulose, and others are plentiful, the making of plastics from them is an involved chemical network, needlessly complicated and wasteful, leading to high prices and small production.

Trying to Break It Up



Chandler's Game

SENATOR CHANDLER has revealed the real purpose of the Senatorial junket to the battle fronts. Upon his return he lays down the Pacific (America) First program with which his group will now blast at the anti-Hitler Coalition and the three-power conference in Moscow.

In a press interview he gives a preview of the report which he will lay before a closed Senate session and which, by his own say-so, will become the theme of a new barnstorming campaign throughout the land.

In brief, this is the program:

1. Last-ditch opposition to a cross-Channel invasion of Europe.
2. Intensive agitation for Siberian bases from which to attack Japan.
3. A foreign policy of "defense imperialism," including permanent possession of bases and territory now occupied by U. S. armed forces.

Thus, the campaign begun by him publicly last April to switch our war effort over completely from the European theatre to the Pacific now flowers forth as a full-blown defeatist, pro-fascist, imperialist program.

The main emphasis is anti-Soviet, with a secondary anti-British note. The Senator states that the Soviet Union demands the second front in Europe "purely for her own advantage" and that "puppets like Earl Browder of the American Communist Party have taken up the wall."

His intention of trying to create an anti-Soviet hysteria, including anti-Soviet mass meetings, is revealed when he asks:

"Why aren't real Americans justified in holding second Russian front meetings [for Siberian bases]? Why aren't they doing it?"

His program is the cesspool of all the muck emanating from the Hearsts, the Peglers, the anti-Soviet Social Democrats and Hitler's Fifth Column in America.

He provides the answer to those who have been asking what is the alternative to a foreign policy of Coalition with the Soviet Union and Britain. It is a policy which will attempt to come to terms with Nazism-fascism in Europe, incite an anti-Soviet war, establish fascism at home and aggressive imperialism abroad.

The pivot of "Happy" Chandler's program is opposition to the cross-Channel front and disruption of the Anglo-Soviet-American Coalition.

The same day's news provides some fitting replies to the America Firster.

The Senate's Kilgore Committee reports that we now have enough shipping to launch a major invasion aimed at the heart of Nazi Germany and to strike "the decisive blow in Europe this year." It warns against efforts to divert our shipping to the Pacific from the European theatre, which "would choke off our greatest offensive in mid-stream."

Yesterday, the New York Herald Tribune hit out vigorously at the "wishful gossip" about Siberian bases, which, it points out, coincides with the "homecoming of the Senators." The editorial demonstrates that a Russian-Japanese conflict would have the effect of prolonging the war, increasing our own losses and helping Hitler.

"If Russia had to ease her pressure on Germany now, as a result of war with Japan," it says, "Great Britain and this country might find their prospects in Europe

and their prospects of concentrating any great strength upon Japan very dismal indeed."

Chandler's program is a program of defeatism not only in Europe but in the Pacific. It is directed against our nation's war effort on all theatres. It must be decisively scotched, in the first place, by immediately opening the second front in Europe.

Danger--Lewis at Work

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, now in convention at Boston, has an opportunity to demonstrate its patriotism, its insistence on loyalty to labor's no-strike pledge and its opposition to defeatism in the John L. Lewis application for readmission, now pending before it.

Scores of AFL local unions, state and central bodies and at least one international body have registered in unmistakable terms their demand that this disruptive foe of the peoples' war be denied re-entry into the Federation. They don't oppose the miners for whose genuine grievances there is deep sympathy, understanding, support and solidarity in AFL ranks. But they recognize that readmission of this enemy of the war effort would carry with it an implication of approval or at least tolerance of his policies and his attacks on President Roosevelt, our war-time Commander-in-Chief. It is also a well-known fact that the object of the Hutchesons, Wolls and Dubinskys in bringing Lewis into the AFL leadership is to strengthen their reactionary influence within the AFL.

The danger was always present that the AFL leadership, though hesitant about accepting Lewis because of the mounting pressure of opposition from below, would nevertheless seek to maneuver one way or another to slide through Lewis' readmission. This danger seems greater now than ever before.

This is the hour therefore for every AFL local, city and state body, for every local member to be on the alert. Let the Executive Council, let the entire convention know that patriotic AFL members, dedicated to victory's cause, demand the rejection of this arch disrupter from Federation ranks.

Detroit's Elections

DETROIT'S primary election results are a magnificent demonstration of the political power of labor united and active as well as for the people's support for national unity for victory over the Axis.

CIO and AFL were united behind Frank Fitzgerald, people's candidate for Mayor, and carried on a bang-up campaign for him. He ran far ahead of the field, polling 40,000 votes more than the incumbent Mayor Jeffries, who was second.

Not only was labor united, but there was splendid unity between labor and the Negro people, who in many precincts voted 20 to 1 for Fitzgerald, as a rebuke to Mayor Jeffries for his position during the Detroit riots.

An outstanding feature of the Detroit results was the 15,000 votes cast for the Communist candidate for City Council, Ann Beiswenger, by far the largest vote ever cast for a Detroit Communist.

The primaries indicate that closer unity behind Fitzgerald and the labor and Negro candidates for City Council on Election Day will give this key city not only a progressive mayor, but also a win-the-war Council.

THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

Jim Byrnes--The Fixer

By Adam Lapin

Daily Worker Washington Bureau Washington, D. C., Oct. 7.

REP. NOAH MASON, Dies Committee member from Illinois, recently got up on the floor of the House and paid tribute to James F. Byrnes as one of those administration officials who really believe in "private enterprise." By which Mason meant that he considers Byrnes a rock-ribbed reactionary like himself.

I mention this in an effort to be fair to the War Mobilization Director. Mason's little bouquet is about the only achievement that can be credited to Byrnes' campaign of appeasing Congress. Otherwise, he has gone from one fiasco to another.

It is clear enough that he has never even considered doing a serious job on the problems of mobilizing the nation's productive resources. But he does have a reputation as a clever and ingenious fixer. My point is that even in his own special preserve of flattery and smoothing things over Byrnes has been a dismal failure. In other words, appeasement doesn't work.

BYRNES was the master-mind who was largely responsible for the Treasury's new soak-the-poor tax program. It was his latest contribution to the cause of seeking harmony with the wrecking crew in Congress.

Last year's Treasury proposals were not much to write home about. But at least they did include a boost in corporation taxes to 55 per cent, and they did envision the plugging of such loopholes as individual tax returns for wealthy couples and large depletion reserves for oil and mining companies.

At a time when corporation profits have skyrocketed more than ever, the Treasury this year scaled down its proposal for corporation taxes to 50 per cent. And it did not even mention the plugging of loopholes.

But even more than this, Byrnes' principal contribution was in blocking Treasury support for the Wagner-Dingell bill not only as a comprehensive social security program but also as a major

source of revenue. Morgenthau did mention social security in his statement to the House Ways and Means Committee—but only in a vague and general way rather than in the specific and forceful manner which had been originally planned.

It was Byrnes' argument that the Wagner-Dingell bill would be too "controversial." And he was backed by Senator Walter George and Rep. Robert Doughton, the ultra-conservative heads of the Congressional tax committees. His alternative was stiff income taxes in the lower brackets, with a forced savings feature whereby part of the taxes would be refunded after the war either in cash or in a government insurance policy.

ALL THIS was done by Byrnes in the name of being practical. The result is a reputation as a fixer. Doughton was perfectly willing to cooperate with Byrnes in blocking a constructive social security program. But he blasted Byrnes' own program when it was presented by Morgenthau. It is obvious that Byrnes' complicated forced savings plan is much more controversial than the Wagner-Dingell bill and contains the bugaboo of government insurance policies.

And so the Treasury program strengthened those on the Ways and Means Committee like Doughton who would like to do nothing about raising new taxes. And it also strengthened those like Rep. Robertson of Virginia who are campaigning for a sales tax. The Byrnes-Treasury program itself has practically no support.

This is by no means the first time that Jimmie Byrnes, the great fixer, has run up the works. He was the strategist who dictated Prentiss Brown's appeasement policies which not only came near wrecking price control but also encouraged the drive on OPA by the Congressional wrecking crew.

Byrnes was also responsible for the administration strategy of failing to fight against a Congressional ban on subsidies until both the House and the Senate had acted. Senator Robert Taft, the

Ohio defeatist, was permitted to become the leader of the administration forces on this. And Taft repeatedly pointed out that he was against subsidies but felt that a flat dollar limitation was a better method of killing subsidies than an outright dollar ban. These all too clever shenanigans were resorted to even after the President's forthright veto message, and almost resulted in another set-back for the administration in the Senate.

The plain fact of the matter is that the President's hard-hitting veto message brought about one of the administration's few Congressional victories of the year. It was won by a clear, bold statement rather than by any of Byrnes' devilish flinching.

I DO NOT pretend that this is anywhere near a complete catalogue of Byrnes' fiascos. I have confined myself largely to his record on Capitol Hill where he is supposed to wield great influence and is considered a leading student of Congressional psychology. In carrying out his job of mobilizing the economy for the war effort, his record has been even worse.

To give only two samples, he

failed utterly to do anything about untangling the manpower situation, with the result that Bernard Baruch, Byrnes' principal adviser, reported that the competition between government agencies had made a solution of the problem "impossible." And he practically wrecked the War Labor Board with his rigid interpretation of the President's executive order of last April which prevented the adjustment of even the grossest wage inequalities.

Labor was one of the principal factors behind the campaign for planning of the war economy which resulted in getting up the Office of War Mobilization. It seems to me that the time has come for another campaign to make OWM mean something. So far it has done practically nothing to solve the real problems on the home front. And it has been little more than an instrument for appeasing the Congressional wrecking crew which has brought about one administration defeat after another.

(Continued from Page 6)

by the Board would make impossible brother Reuther's incentive plans."

Frankenstein expressed full agreement with President R. J. Thomas for denouncing a recent War Labor Board "incentive" decision along similar lines as well as the "five per cent pay for a 10 per cent production rise" decision in the case of Grumman Aircraft.

With the urgent need of more aircraft as his starting point, Frankenstein pointed out that production was retarded and earnings were held down by delay in correcting such "incentive" situations as at Grumman. He further warned that companies are introducing incentives in the unorganized plants creating a situation that demands a positive policy on incentives if the union is to make headway in its organizing work.

"We have already organized 250,000 aircraft workers. But if we take the majority position, organization will be at a standstill," he said.

STRESSES WAGE BENEFITS

Describing proposals to give workers an overall wage increase equal in exact proportion to an overall increase of production, Frankenstein said this would enable workers to benefit from plant improvements. "Improvements in production would benefit not alone profits for the company but wages increases as well," he told the delegates. It is Reuther's idea that the improvements should go entirely for profits, he said, asking, "Is this what Reuther wants?" Frankenstein further observed that the employers are fighting such protected incentives "because they know that wages would climb to new levels." General Motors, he continued, does not really want incentives of that character but to "return to the old abuses."

Frankenstein struck another hard blow when he drew out records showing that Reuther-controlled areas have proportionately the largest number of those abusive piece-work contracts that are so objectionable to the workers.

The unexpected blow that hit the Reuther people hardest came when Frankenstein quoted from a letter of President Philip Murray to the War Production Board asking for a panel in the steel industry that would study ways and means of increasing production of steel and commensurate higher earnings for the workers. "Is there any one here who will say that Murray is not interested in the welfare of the workers? Or maybe someone will say that he turned Communist," Frankenstein asked as delegates

who had been pondering the issue, joined in applauding him.

"This issue had been confused by those who had been hoping to use it for politics," he said with a concluding punch.

ADDS HITS OUT

Addes was in fighting form as he drew on the union's records to show that the board's decisions on incentive pay were unanimous, and that an attempt to single a member on the board for attack on the issue was hypocrisy.

"Because of political conniving the issue has been confused in this convention," he asserted. "I too came from a shop not long ago," he said, "my last job was an incentive job. I also remember how employers made workers punch a clock and go home to work."

But such condition could exist before the union's days, he explained.

Locals have approached the national officers seeking advice and approval on incentive plans that they had reached with companies. It was with the view of setting a certain protective policy that the seven-point program was adopted. The rules, Addes pointed out, give a local authority to withdraw such plans if they are unsatisfactory.

The only new feature in Walter Reuther's speech was his surprising refrain from red-baiting. This was taken as a good sign that the familiar Dies weapon has been kicking back. He attempted instead to frighten the delegates into fearing that a pro-incentive stand would encourage General Motors in negotiations. He also put forward as an alternative, a fight for an industry-wide contract with equal wages nationally in all categories.

While an unanimous vote would undoubtedly go for such an objective it is also quite generally agreed that such a possibility is not likely for some time, and will not compensate the workers for the big increase in production they have already achieved.

Walter and Victor Reuther earlier, insisted that protected incentives are impossible in the auto industry, ignoring the actual practical application of such measures by United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers and other comparable CIO unions.

THOMAS ON INCENTIVES

President Thomas, in his speech, sought to avoid commitment for either report, in keeping with his policy of dissociation from factions. But actually his position sided with the minority. He said "I am not wholeheartedly in accord with either resolution, but I do say that the local unions today and after the convention should have a right to determine their own wage policy."

Mr. Thomas, explaining what he meant by incentives, recalled his personal experience of working under a bonus "which we never actually recommended" because it was shamed down every time production rose.

Thomas agreed that incentives have been turned into a political issue in the union and said that "there has to be some way worked out in the future, not only for the war, but for years later," whereby greater efficiency in production would provide higher wages. But he did not elaborate.

Fred Williams, one of the principal targets of the red-baiters drew applause when he told the convention that at Bohn Aluminum an incentive system has been put into effect that raised "production thirty-seven and one-half per cent and earnings by thirty-seven and one-half per cent."

"Are we just going to produce and produce and let it all go for profits, or will we have some of that in wages?" asked Williams. Ed Hall, a candidate for Vice-President of the Addes-Frankenstein forces, was equally plain-spoken on the issue.

"If you are just working to increase production without some provision for wage increases you are just asking your members to work for nothing unless you think this talk about more production is a lot of baloney," he said. "Yes, you can talk about breaking the Little Steel formula," he continued. "I know some like to hear that talk but you know how far you'll get with that," he declared.

Colla Wilby of the Douglas Aircraft Local, said a large percentage of the aircraft workers are women, and we want this war over with and our men back." She cited a 40 per cent increase in output with a manpower rise of only four per cent. "Why haven't the workers benefited?" she asked. She also warned that organization of unorganized will be at a standstill since unorganized plants are introducing incentives.

At the conclusion of the hand-out on the incentive issue, new headaches for the UAW were indicated as many questions popped from the floor. One delegate asked what would happen to a local that does not sign an incentive pay contract. Another wanted to know what to do with a newly organized plant that has incentives. There was much confusion on the platform and no definite replies. It is certain, however, that the issue is only in its initial stages. The convention discussion introduced it into the union on a practical, constructive plane.

EXCITING AND IMPORTANT events are on the calendar of IWO activities. On this program, we see America's great national group communities in action for winning the war and the peace, for expanding democracy, for wiping fascism from the face of the earth. We see, too, the members and divisions of the IWO joining in these actions—and in some cases leading, advancing the basic slogans of patriotic policy: make 1943 the decisive year for Victory, open the Second Front and shorten the war, cement Anglo-American-Soviet Unity.

"WHEREVER THERE is a fight for freedom, there is a fight for Poland, and we Poles have to be in it." Those words, so meaningful for us today, were spoken by Casimir Pulaski, hero of the Polish struggle against invasion in 1788. His defeat brought him to the United States, where he joined the ardent fight for liberation known as the American Revolution.

ON SUNDAY, OCT. 10, the Polish-Americans of all shades of opinion and belief will unite in a parade commemorating the death of Pulaski, killed in action on that date in 1778, defending the City of Savannah in our War of Independence. Such demonstrations will be widespread throughout Polish communities of the country. New York City will witness one of the largest and most colorful of these demonstrations. Led by Brother Haracz, of the Polish-American Section of the International Workers' Order, a large contingent of Polish-American members of the Order will march in national costumes.

TAMARIS—celebrated danseuse—will join with Pearl Primus in leading the Dance Panel discussion at the New York IWO Cultural Conference this Sunday, Oct. 10, at 1 P. M., at Mallin Studios, 135 West 44th St., N. Y. C. IWO and outside cultural groups have been invited to participate by sending representatives to this conference which will make the plans for a permanent War Council of Cultural Groups. Maxine Wood, N. Y. Activities Director, reports that the prospects for a successful conference are good. Albert Bein, Horace Grennell, Millard Thomas, Edith Segal, Elie Siegmeister and Libby Chanofsky will lead the various cultural panels.

BEDACHT BIRTHDAY DINNER, celebrating the 60th birthday of our General Secretary, Max Bedacht, will be attended by 350 or more IWO leaders and builders, as well as prominent trade unionists and other prominent persons in the labor and people's movements. The reception and dinner will take place Tuesday, Oct. 12, in the Egyptian Temple, at 135 West 70th St., at 6 P. M. Similar events will be held in Pittsburgh, Chicago, Philadelphia, Ohio and Michigan. Thousands of new members are being recruited as gifts to Brother Bedacht on this birthday occasion.

COLUMBUS DAY, a great holiday for all Americans, will have special significance this year. On Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 12, at Carnegie Hall, Italian-Americans will rally under the auspices of the Free Italy Labor Council, of which August Bellanca is chairman. The fight for the freedom of Italy which will theme this year's Columbus Day meetings, is fully supported by the Italian-American Sections of the IWO and the whole Order. Our representatives and members will participate in the Carnegie Hall rally.

LOOKING AHEAD, our leaders, national officers and national sections are preparing to participate in the Tenth Anniversary National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born on Oct. 30 and 31 at Hotel Commodore in New York City. . . . In this connection, our National Activities Department and Committee on Citizenship are preparing to organize citizenship classes in the various national group communities as part of the Order's win-the-war activities.

CALL TO THE CONGRESS of American-Soviet Friendship, sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship on Nov. 6-8 in New York City, has been received by our national officers and sections. The Congress will celebrate the tenth anniversary of American-Soviet relations and the founding of the Soviet Republic. The commemoration of the renewal of American-Soviet diplomatic relations and the 26th anniversary of the Russian Revolution of Nov. 7, 1917, is an event of the most tremendous import in this critical period. Our entire Order will participate in the nationwide observance.

NATIONAL WAR FUND drive is fully supported by the IWO. In New York and other localities, our divisions are affiliating with the NWF. Our Front Line Fighters Fund campaign has been suspended until Nov. 20, 1943, during the period of the NWF drive.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

OCTOBER 8, 1938

PARIS.—The campaign to feed Loyalist Spain was spurred today by the announcement that the French Government has agreed to send surplus French wheat to Spain. The announcement was made at a meeting for La Pasionaria, Spain's woman tribune of freedom, which issued an appeal to the women of the world to organize immediate food shipments to Spain.

La Pasionaria in a fiery speech declared: "I am not afraid to declare that the Spanish people are hungry. They want help. Spain's battle is for democracy."

ALBANY, N. Y.—Rep. James Mead called upon railroad organizations today to reduce the salaries of their high-paid executives before they begin cutting the wages of their workers.

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 90 East 12th St., New York, N. Y.
President—Louis F. Budenz
Vice-President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.
Secretary—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.
Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7944
Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.
Washington Bureau, Room 804, National Press Building, 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7918.
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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1943